THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

IMPERIALISM IN FRANCE.

The Cause of the Empire.

The French Fair at Boston.

Serious Blow to Tammany.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CAUSE OF THE EMPIRE.

An Imperialist Manifesto—M. Clement Duvernois as a Herald of an Approaching Campaign.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 30.

M. Clement Duvernois, who for some years acted as a kind of literary aide-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon, and was afterwards Minister of Agriculture under the Regency, has addressed a letter to M. Thiers, which may be taken as a sign that the imperialists are now prepared to enter on an active campaign for the restoration of the dynasty, if not personally o the ex-Emperor himself.

Starting with the assumption that the chief necessity of the hour is a reorganization and consolidation of the different sections of the Conservative party in France, in order to make head against anarchy and prevent the dismemberment of the country, M. Duvernois proceeds to consider how this is to be accomplished. From the present Government he has nothing to hope. Just as the Government of National Defense occupied itself much more actively in fighting against the Empire than fighting against the Prussians, so the Government which succeeded have thought only of denouncing the Bonapartists, instead of repressing the designs of the demagogues. Reviewing the principal accusations against the Empire, he retorts them upon M. Thiers and his Ministers. It was they, he declares, who, by their speeches, denouncing the aggrandizement of Prussia, rendered war inevitable; it was they who crippled the military resources of France by their opposition to permanent armies, the war budget and the contingent. M. Duvernois also asserts that peace on favorable terms might have been made after Sedan if M. Thiers and his friends had not overthrown the responsible Government, and reminds them that for the miserable state of Paris at the present moment they are responsible, in so far as they demanded the arming of the National Guards of Belleville and Montmartre. National bankruptcy must be the inevitable result if civil war comes to complete the work of invasion; but with a strong and respected Government, a Government that could restore and maintain order, and so fortify the financial credit of France and secure free scope for industrial activity, the country would soon emerge from her present desolate condition.

M. Duvernois then goes on to unfold the programme of the empire:—

> The Empire, as we understand it, is not a party; it is a principle and a system. The principle is that of a monarchy based upon the national will directly expressed; the system is the conciliation of classes under the auspices of a strong power. We believe that in a country where the monarchy is no longer a dogma of Divine right, and which does not again desire the Republic, the only possible Government is a monarchy resting on the national sovereignty. We believe that in a country where socialism is at work it is necessary, on the one hand, to protect the bourgeoisie, and, on the other, to take into account the aspirations of democracy, in as far as they are practical and legitimate. We have neither hatred for the people of the great towns who are stirred up in a period of quiet only to be shot down when they have been fairly roused, nor rancor against that enlightened, intelligent, but emotional bourgeoisie which passes a part of its time in preparing revolutions and the rest in groaning over them. But in place of taking our standpoint on the one or the other of these two unstable elements, we are resting on that which in all countries of the world is the basis of government—landed property. In England we would be Tories, and in France we are Democrats, because in England property is concentrated, while in France it is divided. A monarchy having for its base the conservative Democracy, and conciliating the interests which the revolution brings to the front—that is our system. What is there factious in it?"

As long as a Government of this kind is established M. Duvernois professes to be indifferent whether the old dynasty is re-established or the princes of the right divine restored. All he asks is that the country should be saved by the union of the Conservatives, and should then be left free to choose whatever government it prefers; but there can hardly be a question in what direction his letter points.

BOSTON'S SENSATION.

The French Fair—Magnificent Scene at the Boston Theatre—Great Gathering of Beauty, Wealth, Fashion, and Distinction.

Boston talks, thinks, and dreams of nothing but the French Fair. Her newspapers are full of the subject, and on seeing the accounts the triumphs of our great Sanitary Fair in 1864 are brought to mind. Boston must try again, however, and many times, before she can rival the completeness of that wonderful bazaar. We take the following from the *Traveller* of Wednesday:—

The plans and efforts that for many weeks have occupied, more or less directly, the minds and sympathies of so many ladies and gentlemen, not only of Boston and vicinity, but of various sections of Massachusetts and other States, last evening reached its culmination in the formal opening, at the Boston Theatre, of one of the most extensive, brilliant, and promising fairs that this city has ever looked upon. The idea of affording aid to the suffering French by means of a grand fair was first carried into effective action late in November or early in December by Mr. Frederic H. Viaux, the secretary of an executive committee which was appointed to have general management of the affair. The public are more or less familiar, through the press, with the numerous meetings this committee have held, of their action, and the contributions received in aid from time to time. Very much has been done, also, as is known to most, by means of concerts at several of the hotels, amateur theatrical performances, etc. As a result of the committee's protracted efforts and the generous and charitable co-operation of the ladies representing the various tables promised, no doubt existed that the event would be all that the most sanguine could desire.

The arrangements were of the most methodical and complete character, and nothing was left undone which could in any manner add to the attractiveness or success of the fair. Early Monday morning the work of preparing the theatre commenced. The parquette was floored over, and gradually the various tables, stands, and decorations were placed in position. But it was not until yesterday noon that the preparations were so far advanced that the ladies began to spread out and arrange their stores of accumulated treasures—the purchases of committees and friends, or the varied and beautiful handiwork of delicate and skilful fingers. Busily did the ladies have to work to put everything in order for the hour of opening—7 o'clock. But it was done, and to perfection. The scene, when the finishing touches had been added, was extremely attractive. At the rear of the stage stood out prominently the beautiful and appropriate drop scene, expressly painted for the occasion, and representing the Louvre and Notre Dame. The stage was gracefully canopied with red, white, blue, and yellow, both above and at the sides. From the proscenium hung an arched fly, also of red, white, and blue.

Three chandeliers brilliantly lighted up the stage. The tables ranged along the sides of the stage and about the circle of the auditorium were overhung with fancy awnings striped in colors. The tri-colored flag was everywhere seen mingled in the drapery, and blended with the American flag, or supported at regular intervals on prettily-arranged and gay-colored lances.

At the appointed hour the patrons of the fair began to arrive (very many in carriages), and by eight o'clock, notwithstanding the threatening weather, the dress circle was filled, portions of the family circle were occupied, and the main floor was so completely filled as to render locomotion very difficult. The view from the balcony after the throng had arrived was beautiful in the extreme and seemed like a peep into fairy land. The decorations, the rich, varied, and many-colored toilets of the ladies, the shimmer of numberless and variegated articles upon the tables, and the refreshing beauty of the flower stand, appeared to the highest advantage under the flood of gaslight from the immense chandelier and its surrounding satellites. Not only were the crowds on the main floor, but they surged through into the corridors, examining the goods there displayed on tables and elsewhere, or proceeding to the refreshment room in the rear of the family circle.

The following are descriptions of a few of the numerous tables, each of which has a president, treasurer, and marshal, with lady assistants:—

FRANCE.

This table, numbered one, occupies the post of honor in the centre of the rear of the stage. At the rear is an excellent portrait of M. Thiers. An artist's album, containing paintings by some of the best artists in Boston, and valued at $1200, is exhibited. It is to be sold in shares, and at a late hour last night there had been a large number of shares sold.

CAMBRIDGE.

To the right a few steps is a double table furnished by Cambridge. Mrs. Louis Agassiz is the President. The photographs and autographs of William Cullen Bryant and Professors Peirce and Agassiz, of Cambridge, are offered here.

BEACON STREET.

The principal attraction at this table is the large autograph album, containing the portrait and autograph of not only every President of the United States, from Washington to Grant, but of some hundreds of scientific and literary men the world has ever produced. The book is valued at $600, and will be disposed of by raffle.

LONDON TABLE.

Nearly all the articles on this table were contributions sent direct from England to the fair. The ladies in London have shown themselves deeply interested, and their donations have been generous.

FARRAGUT TABLE.

The most expensive article is a set of silver plate, consisting of ice pitcher, salver, goblets, and fruit stand.

The ladies here are dressed in naval officers' jackets, which are very appropriate and look quite picturesque.

LADY WASHINGTON.

No. 27 is the Lady Washington table. On exhibition here, but not for sale, is a company roll of one of the regiments of the State of Massachusetts Bay, of Revolutionary days, in a good state of preservation.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

The department of music is situated on the first balcony, is presided over by Mrs. Oliver Ditson, and, with music and flowers plentifully supplied, is one of the cheeriest rooms in the whole building. There are some handsome paintings here, one a fancy head by Hartwell, attracting special attention.

THE GRAND SALOON.

Three departments are assigned to the saloon of the theatre. Two large tables are respectively the Latin school table, under the charge of Mrs. F. W. Andrews and "La Violette," Mrs. E. L. Dorr. On the Latin-school table is the beautiful statuette of "Night," a necklace and locket valued at $5000, and a music-box of rare workmanship containing six solid silver bells. These three articles were purchased with the proceeds of the late prize drill of the Latin School, and will undoubtedly be sold to great advantage.

The art gallery in the grand saloon contains large pictures, some of which are of unusual worth.

DORE BIBLE.

Adjoining the musical department is a table containing two volumes of Dore's Bible, magnificently bound, and illustrated in the best style of the celebrated French artist. The work is of great pecuniary value, and is to be sold in shares, of which a great many have already been sold.

ALBANY.

A Serious Blow to Tammany—The Republicans Unanimous in Their Opposition to Tweed's Schemes—Legislation Blocked.

A despatch from Albany to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—

The Republicans in the Legislature are now thoroughly organized, and in such a way as to make it next to impossible for any of the Tammany political bills to receive the votes of a majority of the members elected to the Assembly. A caucus of the Republicans of both houses was held this morning, and it was unanimously resolved that Tweed's Two Per Cent. Board of Apportionment Tax Levy, Tweed's Election bill, Tweed's Registry bill, Tweed's bill amending the charter of New York city, and the bill amending the charter of Buffalo, are measures which no honest Republican can support. A paper setting forth the conclusions of the caucus, and denouncing as a traitor to the party any man who should lend or sell himself to Tammany, has been signed by every Republican member of the Legislature. And now let the people watch and see what Tweed, Sweeny & Co. will do under the circumstances. Mr. Tweed has already given up the idea of adjourning the Legislature this week. A week from to-night is now fixed for Tammany's evacuation of Albany. The following is the manifesto issued by the Republican caucus:—

> *Resolved*, That we regard the following bills now pending before the Legislature as party measures, viz.:—
>
> The bill known as the Registry law for New York city.
>
> The bill to amend the Election law.
>
> The bill to amend the Charter of the City of New York.
>
> The bill commonly known as the Two Per Cent. Tax bill.
>
> Buffalo Police bill, and the bill amending the charter of Buffalo.
>
> And that no Republican can, consistently with his party obligations, support either.
>
> *Resolved*, That in case any member of the party shall desert it, in acting upon the measures mentioned in the foregoing resolutions, we will regard it as our duty to denounce such deserter as a traitor to the party, in a writing to be signed by us and published in the Republican papers of the State.
>
> We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to abide by the foregoing resolutions, and do hereby pledge ourselves solemnly as members of the Republican party to support the same.

The leaders of the Tammany Ring, despairing of being able to corrupt any Assemblyman of the Republican party to support their tax levy juggle, and bill to destroy the Registry law, have decided on a course of action which they hope will meet the emergency. No legislative business of any kind is to be transacted until the seat of Mr. Irving is filled by a special election for the salvation of the Ring. They have decided, at least, to attempt this desperate enterprise, but it remains to be seen whether Messrs. Wood, Coon, Nichols, Randall, and other Democrats from the interior, who have lately manifested some signs of independence, and some solicitude for the good name of the party, can be got thus signally to degrade themselves, solely to strengthen Ring rule in New York city. There are no bills of importance in the Legislature which cannot be readily passed, except the six measures objected to by the Republicans, of which three are to strengthen Ring rule in New York, and two to establish Ring rule in Buffalo. None of these are vital to the Democratic party, or can add one honest voter to its strength in any part of the State. It is discreditable to the Democratic party that each and all of these bills do not encounter opposition in the ranks of that servile organization.

LIFE OF JENNY LIND.

Expensive Reproduction of a Personal Item—Libels on Miss Lind's Husband.

From the London Echo, March 31.

At the Kingston Assizes, yesterday, the case of Goldschmidt vs. Wyman was tried. This was an action for libel brought by Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, the husband of the celebrated cantatrice Jenny Lind, against the defendant, the printer and publisher of a weekly newspaper called *Public Opinion*.

The following is the paragraph constituting the libel:—

"JENNY LIND.—We take the following paragraph from *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* of the 7th inst., published in New York:—'Jenny Lind's husband has at length run through the splendid fortune with which she retired from the lyric stage, and she is compelled to teach music for a living. The ill-matched pair have separated by mutual consent, and the spendthrift must now shift for himself.'"

The Solicitor-General, in opening the case, said that nineteen or twenty years ago Mr. Goldschmidt married his present wife. It was a marriage of affection, and they had lived together ever since, united in bonds of the heartiest affection. The fortune which Madame Goldschmidt possessed was settled upon her at the time of the marriage, and since then it has been largely increased, and the whole had been practically under her control. They had lived in a moderate and prudent manner, and if there had been any excessive expenditure at all it had been entirely in connection with those munificent and splendid acts of charity and generosity with which the name of Madame Goldschmidt would always be indissolubly associated.

Madame Lind-Goldschmidt said she was a native of Sweden. In 1852 she married Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, who had assisted her at concerts in America. For some years they lived at Dresden, and in 1858 they came to reside permanently in England. Since 1862 they had lived at Wimbledon. They had always resided together, and had three children. Prior to her marriage she was possessed of some fortune, which was legally settled upon her. Her husband had most judiciously assisted in the management of her property. She always had a clear knowledge of everything connected with it. Her fortune remained intact and unspent, and since the marriage they had earned a considerable sum of money. That still remained unspent and was under the care of her former guardian. She had the most perfect freedom in regard to her property, and Mr. Goldschmidt had lived in a simple and inexpensive manner. His amusements and occupations had never been separated from those of the family. There had never been any pretense for saying that she and her husband were ill-matched, and they had never been separated, except when she had been away for her health. They had been continually persecuted since their marriage, and Mr. Goldschmidt had been treated almost as though he were a scoundrel. They had been on intimate terms with persons of the highest position, many of whom were in Court.

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt gave corroborative testimony. He had never been addicted to gambling. He had never been near a gambling-table or billiard-table, nor had he ever had time for such pursuits. He had no extravagant habits. Every year a proportion of the income was set apart for M'me. Goldschmidt, and two years ago the whole of that amount had been vested for her in the names of trustees. M'me Goldschmidt possessed at the present moment more than double the amount of property she had at the time of marrying.

The Earl of Leven had for four or five years intimately known Mr. and M'me Goldschmidt. He had never had the slightest reason to doubt that they lived together on the best possible terms. He did not know any one who took more care of his property than did the plaintiff.

Mr. Du Cane, solicitor, spoke in the highest terms of the attention paid by the plaintiff to the interests of his wife.

Mr. Sergeant Ballentine expressed his entire concurrence with the high terms in which both Mr. and Mme. Goldschmidt had been spoken of, and admitted most fully that an indefensible attack had been made upon them. He urged that the paragraph in question had been copied from an American paper at a very busy time, and had been inserted by the inadvertency of a gentleman in whom the proprietors of the paper had always placed the utmost confidence. On the matter being brought under their notice they took the earliest opportunity of inserting a full and ample apology. They came into Court without any intention to resist the verdict of the jury, and had instructed him to admit fully that the attack was a false and foul one; but he must at the same time ask the jury to consider that their journal had, up to this time, been conducted in a most respectable manner, and that, when the fault was found out, they did their utmost to remedy it, and would have consented to any course being taken with that view.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £750.

In another action, Goldschmidt vs. Spottiswoode, the well-known printer, for the publication of a libel of a similar character in the *American Register*, the jury gave a verdict of £750; and in a third case, against a Mr. Stiff, a verdict of £500 was taken by consent.

A THEATRICAL ROW.

Can the Manager of a Theatre Exclude a Critic?

Mr. Paul F. Nicholson, proprietor of, and Mr. Augustus R. Cazaran, dramatic critic on the *Season*, a newspaper published in New York, have applied to Judge Brady in the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* ordering Mr. Booth, on payment of admission fees and on their behaving themselves, to admit them to his performances.

There appeared in the *Season* a severe article on one of Mr. Booth's performances, and when on a subsequent occasion the relators applied at the box office they testify that, though they offered their money, they were refused tickets by the treasurer, acting, as he said, under orders; and when from another source tickets were procured, the doorkeeper refused to admit them, also acting under orders.

They claim that Booth's Theatre is a public licensed place of entertainment, into which they had a right of entrance on complying with the general rules as to payment and order, and that the exclusion was dictated in consequence of the criticism, which they claim to be fair, appearing in the paper. Judge Brady granted an alternative *mandamus* in each case.

—There is no female doctor in Boston who has achieved pecuniary success. In Philadelphia there are said to be only two.

—Cotton-planting in Mississippi is now absorbing the attention of the ex-Rebel General N. B. Forrest.

—The total cost to Boston for the past three months for maintaining law and order by the Police Department has been $144,700·77.

—The officers of the Cincinnati Public Library report that a better class of persons visit its rooms on Sundays than on other days.

—Jennie Foster, a servant girl in Allegheny city, Pa., has gone to England to get a fortune of $165,000 in gold.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The French Reign of Terror.

The Commune Claims a Victory.

Heavy Artillery Fighting.

The Effort to Capture Paris.

The Party of Conciliation.

Thiers Guarantees a Republic.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Albany's Legislative Troubles

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Versaillists Repulsed at Asnieres.

PARIS, April 13, via London, April 14.—Asnieres still holds out against the Versailles forces, whose every attack is repulsed.

Engagements are in Progress

at Neuilly. Shell from Fort Valerien are falling in the Champs Elysees. Cannonading is heard south of the city.

Yesterday's Strategy.

PARIS, April 13 (Evening), via London, April 14.—The object of the Versailles commander to-day was apparently to reach Asnieres, and thereby relieve a detachment of their troops surrounded by the Communists' forces on the Island of Grande Jotte.

The Versailles Batteries

cannonaded the villages of Levaillois, Champeret, and Neuilly. There was infantry fighting at all approaches to the villages.

The Communists Gave Way

at eleven o'clock, and General Dombrowski asked for reinforcements. They were sent forward, and it is announced by to-night's *Communist Journal* that the Versailles forces were finally repulsed.

A Noted Banker Arrested.

Jecker, the noted Franco-Mexican banker, has been arrested.

The Commune has decided to keep

Bergeret under Arrest,

and release Assy. Of course the report that they had been condemned to death is untrue.

The Reported Cutting of a Railway.

VERSAILLES, April 13.—The Paris and Orleans Railway has not been cut.

Supreme Effort for the Capture of Paris.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Times'* special from Versailles says:—The arrival of General Fabrice, German administrator, at St. Denis, is consequent upon the recent notification from the Versailles Government of the intention to make a supreme effort for the capture of Paris.

Maillot Gate is an utter wreck. A battalion of Nationals from Quartier St. Georges refused to go to the ramparts, and forcibly resisted an attempt to compel them to do so.

The *Daily News* has a special from Paris stating that Grousset, Communist Delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares conciliation impossible.

Americans in Trouble.

A quantity of guns have been seized in the shop of an American dealer. Two American contractors have offered to buy the column of Vendome and cast it into cannon.

Action of the Assembly.

A despatch from Versailles says the Assembly adopted, by a vote of 445 to 124, a resolution giving each arrondissement of Paris the right to elect four members of the municipal council. The Left vainly protested against the action of the majority.

General Cathelineans, commanding the Breton Legion, has established his headquarters at Rambouillet.

The *Telegraph's* special from Versailles says:

The Losses of the Insurgents

in the combats last week aggregate fully nine thousand. Some insurgent commanders have proposed to the Versailles Government to deliver up the gates of Paris and Forts d'Issy and Vanvres on the payment of two and a half million francs. The offer is declined.

Delegates from the Party of Conciliation

have returned from Versailles and report that Theirs refused to discuss the question of treaty, but was ready to guarantee the continuance of the republic, and to accord a municipal franchise to Paris upon a plan to be elaborated by the Assembly. He was also willing to allow the organization of a National Guard of Paris, which should take the place of and exclude any other troops from the city; but positively refused to recognize the belligerency of the Commune, or to enter into any negotiation for a treaty or even an armistice.

Prisoners taken by the Insurgents.

The *Affranchi* newspaper of Paris announces that the insurgents made 2000 prisoners at Villiers.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, April 14—11 A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling uplands, 7⅛@7⅜d.; middling Orleans, 7⅝d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week (three days being holidays) have been 47,000 bales, of which 7000 bales were for export and 2000 bales for speculation. Stock, 813,000 bales, 479,000 bales of which are American. Receipts of the week, 126,000 bales, of which 102,000 are American. Actual export, 26,000 bales.

LONDON, April 14—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞; for account, 93⅞. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. bonds of 1862, 90⅛, ex-div.; of 1865, old, 90, ex-div.; of 1867, 92⅛; ten-forties, 89⅛.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 14—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞; for account, 93⅞@93⅞. U. S. bonds quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, April 13.—U. S. bonds closed at 97@97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 14—1·30 P. M.—Receipts of Wheat for three days, 2500 quarters, all American. Lard, 55s. 6d.

LONDON, April 14—1·30 P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 10⅛d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, 10·30 A. M., April 14.—Synopsis for the past 24 hours:—The barometer has continued low, with only a slight rise on the lakes and Eastern States. It has fallen a little, but is now rising in the Mississippi valley, and has fallen very rapidly with threatening weather and light rains in the Southern Atlantic States. The pressure is stationary and rising on the Pacific coast. The temperature is slightly higher in the Northwest, with a heavy snow storm in Western Nebraska.

Fresh and gentle northeasterly winds prevailed on Thursday on Lake Michigan, and have now extended to Lake Erie and the Ohio Valley. The clouds almost entirely cleared away yesterday north of Virginia and Tennessee, but are now replaced by increasing haziness.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will continue to rise in the Northwest and the lakes with northeasterly winds. Threatening weather, with light rains in some few localities, will probably be experienced on Central Valley and in the Middle and Southern Atlantic States. No serious disturbance is anticipated during Friday.

The President Not to Visit California at Present.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It has been erroneously stated that the President has determined to visit the Pacific Coast toward the close of the present month. On inquiry at the Executive Mansion to-day it was ascertained that he has deferred his visit until fall. Public duties will detain him here in the meantime, as he has frequently to be consulted in relation to business before the Joint High Commission, and, besides, the enforcement of the Ku-klux bill soon to become a law will require his personal attention at Washington.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Troubles at Albany.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Republicans, in caucus this morning, resolved to stand firm, though there is fear that one of their number will prove unreliable. The House has just gone into Committee of the Whole on the Special Election bill to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Irving. The Democrats are still determined to carry out their declaration. A spirited and very earnest debate is in progress (11 A. M.) on the question of putting the bill on its passage.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railway Opening.

LEAVENWORTH, April 14.—The Chicago and Leavenworth Railroad was formally opened by an excursion from Leavenworth to Cameron.

The Fruit Crop.

The prospects throughout the State for a bountiful crop of fruit and grain was never better.

Immigration

into this State promises to largely exceed that of any other previous year.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 110⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113; do. 1864, do., 113; do. 1865, do. 113; do. 1865, new, 111⅞; do. 1867, 111⅞; do. 1868, 112⅛; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 73; Missouri 6s, 92⅝; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central and Hudson River, 97; Erie, 20⅛; Reading, 108⅛; Adams Express, 74¾; Michigan Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 103⅜; Illinois Central, 135⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 116⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 57⅛.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton dull; sales 3000 bales at 14⅞c. Flour dull; sales 6500 barrels State at $6@7·10; Ohio at $6·70@7·35; Western, at $6@7·65; Wheat dull and declining and no sales. Corn dull and heavy; sales 28,000 bushels mixed Western at 76c. Oats dull; sales 17,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 67@70c. Beef quiet. Pork a shade firmer; new mess, $19·50. Lard quiet; steam, 11@11⅛c.; kettle, 11⅛c. Whisky quiet at 90@90⅛c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat firm and receipts light; Ohio and Indiana, $1·60@1·68. Corn dull; white Southern, 78@80c.; yellow Southern, 78c.; mixed Western, 75c. Oats dull at 64@65c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91⅛c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, April 14, 1871.

There is a gradually increasing change in some of the leading features of our money market, and it now looks as if capital, in a few days more, would be largely in excess of demand. The banks are very free lenders, both on call and time loans, and some difficulty is experienced in placing all the funds available at what are considered remunerative rates. Call loans cannot be quoted above 6 per cent., the range being 5@6 per cent., according to collaterals. Prime commercial paper is in demand, and scarce at 7@7½ per cent.

The gold market is stronger, the premium having been slightly stiffened by the large bids for the Treasury gold yesterday. The range this morning has been from 110⅛@110½, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are in good demand, and prices are about ⅛ per cent. higher all through the list.

Stocks this morning were unusually active and prices rampant. City 6s, new, sold at 101⅜@101⅛. Lehigh gold loan was active and advanced to 90½, with sales.

Reading was steady, selling freely at 54 3-16@54·31, closing at the latter. Pennsylvania was very strong, and sold heavily at 64⅞@65⅛, closing at the latter, an advance of ⅛. Philadelphia and Erie was in great demand and higher, with sales ranging from 28⅝@29⅛, an advance of ⅛. Sales of Northern Central at 42; Lehigh Valley at 60; Camden and Amboy at 118½, and and Little Schuylkill at 45. 45½ was bid for Catawissa preferred and 52¾ for Minehill.

In Canal shares there was a firm feeling, but not much movement. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 17⅞@18⅛, closing at the latter. 35⅛ was bid for Lehigh.

In the balance of the list there were large sales of Hestonville Railway at 20⅛@20⅜, and Mechanics' Bank at 32½.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The subscriptions to the new five per cent. stock of the United States now amount to $56,000,000. They are confidently expected to reach $200,000,000 by the time the new bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:—

First. Bonds to the amount of $300,000,000, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cents, which are unconditional, are now going on, and the bonds will soon be issued to subscribers, who can receive a scrip certificate, in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange their United States five-twenties at once, in the registered coupon form. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any assistant treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the 1st days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA AGENTS.

Barker Brothers & Co.
C. & H. Borie.
C. Camblos & Co.
E. W. Clark & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co.
De Haven & Brother.
Drexel & Co.
Elliott, Collins & Co.
Emory, Benson & Co.
Henry L. Fell & Bro.
Gaw, Bacon & Co.
Glendinning, Davis & Co.
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.
W. Painter & Co.
Sailer & Stevenson.
D. C. W. Smith & Co.
Townsend Whelen & Co.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 C & A m 6s, 89 96⅛	100 sh N Cent R.... 42
$5000 Pa R 1 mt 6s. 103⅛	200 do.....b30. 42
6 sh Mech Bk..... 32⅛	300 sh Reading R.54 3-16
100 sh Ph & E..s30. 28⅞	37 do......... 54⅛
100 do......... 28⅞	300 do....b60. 54⅛
100 do.....s60. 28⅞	100 do......... 54⅛
100 do......... 28⅞	300 do......... 54⅛
400 do......... 29	100 do.....b60.54·31
100 do... .b60 29⅛	1000 sh Penna R.s60. 64⅞
100 do......... 29⅛	200 do......... 65
100 sh Hestonville..	400 do......... 65⅛
b60.... 20⅜	30 sh Lit Sch R.b5. 45
300 do..... ... 20⅛	

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅛	12·22 P. M.	110⅛
12·00 M	110⅛	12·35 "	110⅜
12·05 P. M.	110⅛	12·43 "	110⅛
12·10 "	110⅛	12·45 "	110⅜

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1862, 112⅛@113⅛; do. 1864, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1865, 112⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 111⅜@112; do. 1867, do. 111⅜@112; do. 1868, do. 112⅛@112⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅛@115⅜; Gold, 110⅛@110⅜; Silver, 106⅛@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 86⅛@86⅝; Central Pacific Railroad, 96⅝@97⅛; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 76⅛@77⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅜@116⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113⅛; do. 1864, 113@113⅛; do. 1865, 113@113⅛; do., July, 1865, 111⅞@112; do., July, 1867, 111⅞@112; do. July, 1868, 112⅛@112⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Gold, 110⅛@110⅜. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 115⅛@115⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 14.—Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is offered at $30 per ton without finding buyers.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is dull and nominal at 10@10⅛c. per lb. Timothy may be quoted at $5·50@5·75 and Flaxseed at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market is quiet at previously quoted rates. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot 900 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $6@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·50; Pennsylvania extra family at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio extra family at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·50@5·75.

There is less activity in the Wheat market, and only 3000 bushels Ohio and Indiana red sold at $1·63@1·65, and some white at $1·75@1·80. Rye is nominal. Corn comes forward freely and is in limited demand. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 79c.; 2000 bushels Western mixed, part at 75c., and part on private terms, and 3500 bushels white at 76½@77c. Oats are firm, and 900 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 68@69c.

Whisky may be quoted at 92@92½c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA...............APRIL 14

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........56 | 11 A. M.......63 | 2 P. M.......68

SUN RISES.......... 5·24 MOON SETS........... 3·11
SUN SETS............ 6·37 HIGH WATER.......... 9·45

(By Cable.)

LONDON, April 14.—The steamship Silesia arrived at Plymouth, en route for Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Arrived, steamer Samaria, from New York; ship Constance, from New Orleans; and bark Lizzie Tredale, from New York.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 14.—Arrived, steamship Australia, from Glasgow.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Wiltbank, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, do.
Ger. bark Schiller, Wischhusen, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Regulator, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Ital. bark Maria Christina, Jaccarino, 62 days fm Licata, with brimstone to order—vessel to Paul Pohl, Jr.

Br. brig British Queen, Rawlings, from Sagua, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Schr Mabel F. Staples, Coffin, from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, fm James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Dictator, Nickerson, fm Harwich, with fish.

Schr Mary, Boyce, from Virginia, with sumac.

Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelley, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, from Georgetown, D. C., arrived at New York 7 A. M. to-day.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 13.—6 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Helena, with stone, for Philadelphia.

Ahwaga, with scrap iron, for Trenton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 13.—The following barges left in tow last night, eastward:—

G. H. Stuart, S. A. Clark, R. H. Powell, Thomas and Matthew, L. Simons, Z. C. Foote, and H. Shattuck, all with coal for New York.

N. Bartlett, with coal, for Bridgeton.

C. McWilliams, with coal, for Philadelphia. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 14. — The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

Martha McConkey, with grain, to A. G. Cattell & Co.

E. D. Kennedy, with grain and bark, to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Rufus Wiley, with flint, for Trenton.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

WHICH PARTY CAN THE PEOPLE TRUST?

From the N. Y. Times.

The able writer whose political articles in *Harper's Weekly* have long rendered that journal a power in the land, describes in a few words the present position of the Republican party and the administration. The people, he says, have "perfect faith in the honesty of the administration," they listen attentively to criticisms upon it, but they will "insist that Republican criticisms of our own party shall be friendly, and not helpful to the common enemy; for it is only by friendly criticism that the party policy is made truly wise." The principle here laid down is one to which very few will object. It places at once in their proper aspect those "criticisms" upon the administration which are evidently based upon mere malicious and personal hostility towards the President. The abusive attacks made by some of the President's enemies probably do him more good than harm, for in many cases their motive is well understood, and in all cases they tend to disgust people, and to produce a reaction in the President's favor. If the administration will place itself in advance of the nation, and identify itself with those measures which are clearly seen to be necessary, wild scurrility will be powerless to injure it. As for those criticisms which are founded upon a supposed foreknowledge of events, or the faculty of shifting with every change of the wind, no intelligent person ever paid the least attention to them. In one quarter President Grant is constantly advised to be like Jackson, and swear "by the Eternal" to put down opposition. Yet, whenever he shows any signs of independence, this same journal comes out and tells him that he is a failure, and pathetically casts him off. Perhaps it might be deemed offensive to call this kind of criticism imbecile, and it answers every purpose to describe it as compounded of an equal mixture of foolishness and dishonesty.

But, whatever differences of opinion may exist now or at any future time about the administration, we hope there can be none in the minds of the people with regard to the necessity of keeping the Republican party in power. The country has as much need of that now as ever it had. It is still a party which aims at the attainment of lofty ends, and which is better capable than any other party of sustaining the honor and advancing the prosperity of the country. We are not yet quite clear of the stormy waters raised by the Rebellion, and it would be dangerous to discard the organization which alone prevented the collapse of the United States a few years ago. People who think that the South has forgiven and forgotten its defeats have conjured up for themselves a fool's paradise. The ugly fact is before us that communities which have staked everything on a war and lost, seldom forget what they regard as their wrongs. No man supposes that France will abide by one decision in the struggle which she provoked. The Southern press constantly expresses the hope that the day will come when the "lost cause" will triumph. The belief of nine-tenths of the people is that their children will never rest satisfied until an attempt has been made to retrieve the fortunes of the Confederacy. These sentiments may gradually die out, but if the Democracy is restored to power, they will be far more likely to acquire a sudden strength which will alarm all classes of the people, and convince them when too late that permanent security was to be obtained under Republican rule alone. The happiest day which all discontented spirits at the South have seen for some years would be that on which a Democratic President was sent to Washington. The murmurs which we hear now would instantly be exchanged for something much more formidable, and the Democrats as a party would be untrue to their history if they did not stand by the South at such a crisis rather than by the North.

Republican leaders are naturally divided in opinion with regard to the measures which ought to be adopted for quelling disaffection at the South. *Harper's Weekly*, the *Tribune*, and other journals ask for general amnesty. On the other hand, Mr. Wendell Phillips, with whom many will agree on such a question as this, calls this demand "one more outgrowth of that cowardly and blundering anxiety for party success which has poisoned the whole reconstruction policy. Whoever supports it helps to dig the grave of the Republican party, and possibly of the Union itself." But the most powerful argument on Mr. Phillips' side is supplied by Jefferson Davis and Southern journals. It certainly seems a great deal to ask that the "President" of the ex-Confederacy should be instantly rendered eligible to be sent back to the United States Senate—as he unquestionably would be if all political disabilities were abolished. It is only the other day that Mr. Davis declared that "State sovereignty"—and we have terrible reasons for knowing what he means by that—"although defeated in the late struggle, will ultimately triumph." The Southern people, he also said at Selma, "had sent forth their sons to battle for their rights as States." He himself "never had asked pardon for what he had done, and he never would, for he felt that he had done no wrong." Would the people who fought against secession be once more willing to have such sentiments as these proclaimed in the United States Senate? The fact is that Mr. Hale's recent amnesty bill goes as far as common prudence warrants. It would exclude Jeff. Davis and others of his class from political power, but it would deal in the most generous manner with the vast majority of the Southern people. There is such a thing as being too magnanimous to enemies who still cherish their enmity towards us, and are only anxious to find another opportunity of flying at our throats. But this question, like all others, is far safer in the hands of the Republicans than it would be in the hands of Democrats. Intrust it to Democratic treatment, and the South would be aflame in less than three months. To return, then, to what we said at first, it is quite clear that no prejudices which are entertained in any quarter towards the administration ought to extend to the Republican party. Men come and go, but the principles of the Republican organization will assuredly endure, unless some great disaster is yet in store for the country.

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We observe that a bill is now before the Pennsylvania Legislature, urged by the Prison Association of that State, to empower them to "employ a man whose whole time shall be devoted to looking after the wants of discharged prisoners, furnishing them with clothing, temporary board, and tools, and finding employment for them." Wise and necessary as the movement is, it comes so late in the day, and is so meagre an effort to supply an immeasurable need, that it strikes us as almost ludicrous. Look for a moment at the tableau of crime in this country. With the formation of each State comes the establishment of a gigantic penitentiary—massive structures of stones, or in some cases of marble, upon whose construction as much cost is expended as on some of the royal palaces of Europe—an outlay, by the way, which, while it conduces to the vanity of the State, adds not one whit to the comfort of the inmates. The outer wall alone of the prison applying for this bill cost over half a million of dollars. The average primary cost of accommodation for each inmate of the State prisons is over $1000, which does not include their after maintenance. Beside these vast central organizations there are the jails in each county of each State, where hundreds of men and women are withdrawn from society, kept in idleness, and maintained at the expense of the State, on account of real or alleged crime. Now, what is the object of this perpetual subtraction of a great fraction of the population from the rest, by which they are kept in an abnormal position at the cost of an enormous outlay to innocent people? The answer of course is, "Their reform, and the purifying of society." Punishment, or the fear of it, never made a bad man a better one; hence, in most of the State prisons a nominal effort is made by religious instruction, or the teaching of trades, to fit the poor wretch whom hereditary poverty, or viciousness, or some mischance in life, has made a felon, to stand upright again on his release, an honest man among his fellows. We say a nominal effort, because in too many cases the necessity of making the prisons self-supporting converts the convicts into draught horses, out of whom a certain amount of work is forced, while the question of their reformation is left altogether in the lurch. Especially is this the case where, as in Illinois and Kentucky, the prisoner, his food, clothing, and the product of his labor are handed over by the State for a bonus to a lessee, who proceeds to grind the convict's bones to make his own bread, and ordinarily grinds them to some purpose.

In the best-managed penitentiaries known, where the convict, during his detention, is furnished with a trade, religious instruction, healthful and improving reading, what is done on his release to find him work and a place again in society? Absolutely nothing. Incredible as it may seem, Massachusetts is the only State which has established an agency for taking charge of discharged convicts. In only three other States—Pennsylvania, New York, and California—is such aid systematically given by any outside body. The Priton Association—one of the noblest aids to humanity which Christianity ever inspired—takes charge in these States of the prisoner before his release, ascertains his necessities, the state of his clothing, his capabilities, etc., finds him work, or sends him home to his friends. In this State the association has provided permanent places for 3677 liberated prisoners, and has kept a helpful, watchful eye over their future career; only three per cent. of this number are reported as having relapsed into crime. "Many have risen to high places as merchants and manufacturers, while the mass, with families about them, have been and are earning an honest livelihood in the humbler walks of life." In Massachusetts the report is equally hopeful. The convicts, when discharged, are offered immediate employment, and thus saved from temptation, and idleness, and crime. A cabinet-maker in Boston, employing from forty to fifty discharged prisoners, declares that he had never found it necessary to dismiss one for bad conduct. But with this meagre record the chance of help to the convict ceases. The man, whether a confirmed criminal, or one who has yielded to the swift, fierce temptation of a moment, or innocent (for juries are not infallible), is snatched away from his home, his family is left helpless, all the old associations of his life are snapped in an hour, and he goes down into a living grave for years—half a lifetime, it may be. Some softening thoughts must come to him, buried from the busy world in solitude and silence; some honest, clear-sighted looking in on himself—the strength and weaknesses within him; on the God above him and his fellows—the reasons why they won the race while he miserably failed. When he comes out he fancies he will begin the world afresh. Give him an inch of standing-room, and he will work his way with clean hands. There is no knowing the height he may not reach. What comes of his plans? Christian society having wrecked the man's former life—having kept him apart for years for the nominal purpose of his reformation—throws him back suddenly into the highway as one would throw a withered weed. He is without work, without money; the damning stigma of the prison forever upon him; the friends of his better days disown him; his very children, it may be, have grown out of remembrance of him. Who is willing to employ a convict? His only chance is a return to vice; the only friendly hands stretched out to him are those that drag him down.

"The petitioners put this matter on an economical basis." What is the result? The community is put to the expense of another trial and another long imprisonment. Would not the relief plan be the most frugal? The subject has another aspect, which we commend to the pulpit and the press, that in a Christian country tens of thousands of men and women ask for the chance to lead a better life, and the response is almost utter silence.

THE AMAZONS OF PARIS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The insurgent ruffians of Paris, among their desperate expedients to prolong their "Beggars' Opera," have, it appears, invited the women of the city (that is, the women of the town) to form a military organization for its defense. The Amazons of the gay metropolis, who may be classified as the ruffians and cutthroats of their sex, figured conspicuously in nearly all the horrible atrocities of that hideous first French Revolution of 1789, of "liberty, equality, fraternity," anarchy and the guillotine. They were conspicuous in the storming of the Bastile; in the royal progress from Versailles to the capital, riding upon the cannon; in the pursuit of Louis XIV and his family in their flight from Paris; in the motley procession of the *sans culottes* which escorted the poor King back to the Tuileries; in the mob which murdered the amiable Princess Lamballe, and marched in triumph through the streets with her head borne aloft upon a pike; in the bacchanalian orgies in the Tuileries, with the occupation of the palace by the mob, and they were the life and spirit of the foul and obscene crowds which regularly, from morning till night, attended and exulted in drunken frenzy at the slaughters of the guillotine. Of all the demons in human shape let loose in Paris during that Reign of Terror, and till the restoration of law, order, decency, and religion by the First Napoleon, these abandoned and bloodthirsty Amazons of Paris were the most diabolical, detestable and disgusting.

They reappeared again in the streets among the Reds in the revolution of 1830, and in 1848, with the flight of Louis Philippe, they enacted an *opera bouffe* in the Tuileries which will, perhaps, some day be set to the lively music and scanty costumes of Offenbach, unless he shall prefer the more abundant materials for the illustration of the Amazons of Paris to be found in the glorious reign of its Commune of ruffians and prostitutes of 1871. Voltaire justifies us in the notion that your average Parisian is "part monkey and part tiger," or part *opera bouffe* and part tragedy, a buffoon or an assassin. Victor Hugo in "Les Miserables" describes him, but even Hugo fails to describe the shocking Paris Amazon in the political *role* of French equality and women's rights. There can be nothing more revolting, more degraded or debasing than this female monster under the sun. And these are the creatures to whom the Commune of Paris of 1871 have appealed to organize as a military phalanx for the defense of the city. What a mockery for Paris as the capital of civilization! What a chapter of infamy is this in the present degradation of France!

From the doings of the Commune in Paris during the last two or three weeks it is clear that their ultimate object is the universal republic of Anacharsis Cloots. They have made considerable progress, too, as it appears, in this direction. They have abolished the rents for lodgings; they have driven off some two or three hundred thousand landlords, and occupy their houses free of charge; they have abolished the Sabbath, and in their spoliations of banks, stores, and churches, in their imprisonment of priests and nuns, in their scourging of the archbishop, and in their blasphemous proclamations, they have prepared the way for parading again through the Boulevards a woman of the town as the embodiment of their religion. Such are these Communists of Paris. Their whole programme may be reduced to these few words:—Everything for everybody; everything in common; no work, but a general carousal till everything on hand is eaten up, and then a sale of the national palaces to raise the wind, and so on. And it appears, too, that in all these socialistic doings the women of Paris, more than in any preceding revolution or revolt, are actively concerned.

How are we to account for this? Is it a natural outgrowth from the debaucheries of the empire? or is it a French development of women's rights? or is it due to the demoralizations of the late siege, or to the general spread of infidelity, domestic, political, and religious, among the people of Paris? All these demoralizing causes have evidently been at work, undermining the foundations of government and society in the gay city, now called to meet some of the penalties due for its sins and follies. The German armies came first, as the Medes and Persians came down upon the gay city of Babylon and put an end to its reigning dynasty in the midst of a grand carousal. Under the German siege the army and the people of Paris were reduced for subsistence to horses, asses, elephants, lions, tigers, monkeys, alligators, rats, cats, and dogs, and such strange food on empty stomachs, and under all the fierce excitements of bloody and fruitless sorties, unquestionably contributed much to demoralize and brutalize the Parisians, women included. Then from the capitulation and the harsh conditions of peace exacted by Germany, and accepted from necessity by M. Thiers and the National Assembly, the general mind of Paris was so unhinged as to place the city and its people at the mercy of these reckless and desperate Jacobins.

Most lamentable in all these developments is the apparent widely increased demoralization of the women; for surely these Communists would not think of forming a military legion of the women of Paris if the women themselves had not applied for their equal rights in fighting. So much, then, among other causes—so much for the general agitation of women's rights. In the full fruition of this grand idea it gives us the Paris Amazon, a monster compared with which the savage Apache is a humanitarian and the filthy Hottentot a model of propriety and feminine fascination. If such are the outgrowths from the centre of modern civilization the question recurs, Is not this civilization, with its advanced ideas of equality, fraternity, women's rights, and Communism, carrying its followers first to anarchy and then to barbarism? Reduce this advanced universal republic of Anarcharsis Cloots to its elementary principles and results, and do we not find them embodied in the half-starved Digger Indian?

HOW TO BEGIN REFORMING THE TARIFF.

From the N. Y. World.

Public opinion regarding the tariff question has three distinct phases. There are thorough protectionists, who, either from self-interest or erroneous conviction, hold it the right and the duty of the Government to so adjust its taxes as to attempt fostering certain branches of industry, and who sustain the protective system, root and branch. There are also anti-protectionists, called usually by opponents and often by themselves free traders, who believe that the whole protective system is both erroneous and unjust, that no law should ever be framed with intent to favor capital or labor in any particular branch of industry, and that duties upon imports should be so adjusted as to put the least possible burden upon the people. But between these there is a third class, composed of men who either do not understand or care nothing for the principle involved, but who vote for duties which are expected to foster local interests of their own or their constituents, and against duties which are found to affect those interests injuriously. With this class must be included all those unprincipled demagogues who are governed in their action, not by any honest desire for the welfare of the whole country, but by the hope of influencing the votes of some element or interest among their constituents.

The protectionist, where he is honest at all, may be regarded as the advocate of a well-meant but terribly injurious blunder—the dupe of a patriotic delusion. He really believes that government can foster particular industries by imposing burdens upon others. True, he ought to know better. Candid reasoning or fair examination of facts would convince him that the burdens imposed by the protective system upon the consumers of any American product must and do in the long run react against the producer, and more than balance the supposed advantages conferred. To the error of information he adds an error of judgment; he believes that government not only can foster particular industries, but that it is wise and just to do so. Again, he ought to know better; he ought to understand that every dollar thus conferred upon those interested in any industry must come out of the pockets of others, that the nation can never afford to pay any man for employing his capital or labor in a manner naturally unprofitable and therefore wasteful, and that government has no right to tax one man for the benefit of another man. But, conclusive as the argument against protection is, there are honest men who still believe in and defend the system.

No such allowance can be made for those of that middle class who desire protection only so far as it serves selfish interest. These men, whether they be monopolists or demagogues—whether their interest be pecuniary or political—are deliberately robbing the nation for their private advantage. What is the difference, in practical effect or moral obligation, between the plunderer who imposes an unjust tax in order that he may pocket the proceeds, and that other plunderer who imposes a tax equally unjust in order that certain constituents may pocket profits and re-elect him as their attorney?

One deserves just as much censure as the other—is just as truly a betrayer of the interests of his country for private advantage. If this truth bears hardly upon some members of Congress, Republican or Democratic, who know the unwisdom and injustice of the protective system and yet vote for monopoly taxes whenever demanded by the local interests of their constituents, they may console themselves with the reflection that we have expressed but faintly the contempt which must be felt for them even by those constituents for whose votes they sell their principles—their convictions of duty.

If it is right to tax the people for the benefit of any interest, it is right to tax for the benefit of all others as well. Between thorough adherence to the protective system and rigid fidelity to the revenue basis in adjustment of the tariff, there is no middle ground on which an honest and sensible man can stand. One departure from the inflexible law that taxes shall be so laid as to impose the least possible burden upon the whole people will not only excuse but prepare the way for many others. Each tax for the benefit of a local or private interest, whenever imposed, or as long as maintained, enlists votes for the defense of all other taxes of the same nature, and supplies a pretext for them in the fact that those who bear burdens thus imposed ought also to share in the compensating advantages. An illustration of this effect was given in the recent attempt to repeal the duties on coal. Members from Maryland, who are doubtless ready to sweep away the whole protective system, and who, we trust, would never have voted to impose that duty, did it not already exist as part of the protective system, felt that while that system was maintained with all its burdens they did not wish their State deprived of its small share of apparent advantage. But a beginning must be made somewhere, and the same argument may be made against beginning anywhere else. If Maryland defend the duty on coal, Pennsylvania can with equal force defend its pig-iron monopoly, Massachusetts its duties on woollen goods, and Connecticut its duties on cottons. We believe it wise to seize every opportunity to repeal any duty which is false in principle and burdensome to the country. Let a few bricks be knocked out of the arch of the monopolists, and the whole work will tumble in ruins, opening the way for a general adjustment of the tariff upon correct principles. With every repeal of an unjust duty, men of the middle class to which we have referred, no longer restrained by local interests, find themselves free to oppose protection as a whole; their constituents, no longer duped by an imaginary or insufficient compensation, will demand the overthrow of a system of which only the burdens remain. The shortest and surest way to secure a thorough reform is to concentrate the attack upon those special interests which act as outposts for the protective citadel. The field will then be open for a square contest between those who favor and those who oppose protection as a national policy—between those who believe that Government has the power and the right to foster particular branches of industry by imposing upon the whole people burdens indefensible for any other purpose, and those who maintain that no man should be taxed for the benefit of anybody else, but that all taxes should be adjusted solely with intent to raise the needed revenue at the least possible expense to the whole people. That question once fairly presented, the issue will be neither doubtful nor distant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER, 4 11 17t Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. ALBERT FOSTER, 4 10 3w Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BAKER SILVER MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary. JOHN WIEST, 4 10 10t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of EIGHT DOLLARS per share was declared, PAYABLE IN GOLD to the stockholders on and after the 15th instant, clear of all taxes. J. W. McALLISTER, 4 4 11t Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, up stairs, on and after SATURDAY, April 15, 1871. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 3 31 fmwtA15 Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

3 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,

3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

R. J. DOBBINS,

BUILDER, OFFICE, NOS. 5 and 6 LEDGER BUILDING, offers for sale the following properties at reduced prices:—

No. 1. Handsome four-story Brown Stone Residence, with side-yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, finished with all modern conveniences. Built by the day without regard to cost. Lot 44½ by 178 feet deep, to a back street. Clear of all incumbrance; will be sold a bargain.

No. 2. Elegant three-story Brown Stone Residence, with Mansard Roof, situated west side of Broad, above Master street. Very commodious; finished with all modern conveniences. Built in a very superior manner. Lot 50 by 20 feet deep to Carlisle street.

No. 3. Neat three-story Brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, above Master, containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences; will be sold below cost.

No. 4. Lot west side Broad, 66 feet above Vine, 73 feet front, 198 feet deep to back street; will be sold so as to pay well for investment.

Also, lot west side of Broad, above Thompson, 95 feet front, 200 feet deep, to Carlisle street, with brick stable for four horses.

No, 5. A Cape May Cottage, located on the beach; is large and commodious; if not sold will be rented.

No. 6. A good Farm in Richland township, Bucks county, containing 93 acres, with good improvements. 4 7 tf

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,

3 24 37t No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PRORERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,

2 18† No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN!

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

WITH SIDE YARD,

No. 1917 CHESNUT STREET.

Also, the FURNITURE, which is very handsome and new, will be sold for $5000—less than cost.

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FOR SALE LOW—AT CHESTNUT HILL—An unusually attractive and complete Country Seat, five minutes' walk from Chestnut Hill depot. Six acres of beautiful grounds, fruit, shade, stables, grapery, green-house, fish-pond, etc. Modern pointed stone residence, 13 rooms. Fine views.

RICHARDSON & JANNEY,

4 5wfm6t* No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises.

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Situated on CHELSEA Avenue, within a short distance and having a fine view of the ocean; finished in the best style, with all the modern improvements—bath-room, hot and cold water, stationary wash-stands on second floor, and gas in all the rooms. The furniture is of the best character, with velvet and tapestry carpets, and everything necessary to commence housekeeping at once.

Apply to CHARLES H. MASSON,

No. 329 N. SIXTH Street,

Philadelphia,

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4 12 4t* New York.

TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Joseph Chew, Esq., deceased, at the corner of North Broad street and Berks avenue, will be rented or sold on favorable terms.

Lot 220 feet on Broad street, extending to Park avenue, is laid out in garden form, and contains a large variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, evergreens, etc. The dwelling-house is large and convenient, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. For further particulars apply to

J. CHEW, Executor,

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FOR RENT.—A HOUSE IN CHELTENHAM. Furnished or unfurnished. Within five minutes' walk of City Line Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad.

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All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.

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100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT WRAPPERS,

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,

2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

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THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

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CAPITAL $1,000,000.

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Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

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DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

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THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,

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FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

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"THE ST. CLOUD."

This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,

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Terms, $3 per day.

4 1 tm G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following were elected officers of the Spring Garden Institute at the annual meeting last evening—President, John M. Ogden; Vice-President, William B. Thomas; Treasurer, John J. Lytle; and Secretary, M. Balderston. A board of twenty-four managers was also elected, after which the meeting adjourned.

—The supply of coal is very nearly exhausted.

—There was another beautiful auroral display last night.

Domestic Affairs.

—Yesterday was the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday.

—A dead-lock exists in the New York Legislature as well as in that of Pennsylvania.

—Some of the whale ships on the Pacific coast have recently had difficulties with mutinous crews.

—The funeral services of Commodore Chauncey took place yesterday at St. Mark's Church, New York city.

—The testimony in the Crittenden-Fair trial, at San Francisco, closed yesterday, and the argument commences immediately.

—There is very little prospect of Congress adjourning next week, owing to the amount of business remaining unfinished.

—The Ku-klux bill was debated far beyond mid-night, last night, in the United States Senate, and a vote will be taken on it to-day.

—President Grant is making arrangements to start on has Pacific trip in about ten days. He proposes being absent a month or so.

—The Government, as yet, has received no official news of the alleged outrages, by Mexicans, upon United States troops on the Texas border.

—The Sheriff of Rensselaer county, N. Y., yesterday levied on $90,000 worth of locomotives belonging to the New York Central Railroad Company.

—The House of Representatives yesterday repealed the law requiring Congress to organize on the 4th of March, transferring the time to December, by a vote of 99 to 98.

—On Wednesday night Edward Marston and wife, while preparing to get aboard a train at Hyde Park, Ill., were run over and instantly killed by a passing train on an adjoining track.

—The situation of our State Legislature is still perplexing, neither the Republicans nor Democrats being willing to relax the dead-lock to pass any important private bills, and the Senate will not consent to any final adjournment until a new apportionment is agreed upon.

Foreign Affairs.

—Paris is calm, but the exodus of the inhabitants continues.

—The Orleans Railway has been cut by the Versailles troops.

—Marseilles is now quiet and the police force is being reorganized.

—All the roads leading to Paris are occupied by the Versailles troops.

—The British Consul at Paris has warned all Englishmen to leave the city.

—The amount of credit that is to be asked of the German Parliament is 120,000,000 thalers.

—The members of the Commune are personally on the field of action to direct the movements of their troops.

—Thiers is opposed to bringing on a decisive action until 50,000 additional men have reinforced the Versailles army.

—General Dombrowski telegraphs to the Communal Committee that his forces have occupied three-fourths of the town of Neuilly.

—A portion of the Versailles army, engaged in the attack upon the outlaying forts to the south of Paris, has suffered greatly in both killed and wounded.

—A Hamburg despatch says that France has undertaken to restore to their owners all the German ships taken by the French cruisers, and not condemned as prizes of war.

—Delegates from the party of conciliation have returned to Paris, and the conditions of peace proposed to them by Thiers were that Paris shall first lay down her arms, and then municipal franchises will be granted to the city.

CITY COUNCILS.

Their Proceedings Yesterday.

Select Branch met as usual at half-past 3, President Cattell in the chair.

A communication from Commodore Frailey, concerning improvements at League Island, was referred to the Committee on Surveys.

Several communications from his Honor the Mayor caused considerable discussion. That concerning the placing of telegraph poles in front of houses was referred to the Committee on Law; the others to the Committee on Surveys.

The ordinance creating a loan of $500,000 for paving Broad street was considered and further action postponed two weeks.

The Mayor's veto relative to the widening of Baltimore avenue was not sustained.

Common Branch—President Huhn in the chair.

A message concerning the laying of tracks on Broad street was received from the Mayor. In connection with this matter, Mr. Calhoun offered a resolution directing the City Solicitor to take legal steps against the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company to prevent them from continuing the work of constructing a railway on Broad street. The resolution passed.

A message was also received from the Mayor relative to the building of telegraph wires in the city. Referred.

Chief Commissioner Dickinson, of the Highway Department, notified the Chamber that the lowest bid for the drainage of the meadow lands was $37,199, an excess of $17,109 over the appropriation made. The subject was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution was offered by Mr. S. A. Miller, and passed, directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify all contractors whose limitation of time has not expired, to forthwith repair, in a proper manner, all streets paved by such contractor or contractors, as now require repairing.

A resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass "the act to regulate the crossing of certain railroads at grade" was presented by General Wagner and passed.

The Mayor's veto relative to sidewalks on Baltimore avenue was taken up and considered. The bill passed over the Mayor's objection.

The Mayor's veto message against releasing the securities of Street Contractors Crawford, McGlue and others was also taken up, but not sustained.

The ordinance appropriating $45,000 to erect new market houses on Girard and Moyamensing avenues was taken up from last Thursday, the question being on Mr. Dingee's motion to strike out Girard avenue from Eighth to Tenth street. This was not agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley inserted an amendment providing that $45,000 shall complete their construction, after which the bill was passed.

Mr. Shane, from the Committee on Fire Department, reported an ordinance transferring the sum of $32,197·91 from the appropriation to the Board of Fire Commissioners to pay the Volunteer Fire Department for salaries, gratuities, etc., during the time the Paid Department was organizing. Adopted.

Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the special committee on the communication of Messrs. Henderson, Woodruff, and others in reference to the contract for the Worthington pump at the Roxborough Works, reported that the contract was legally made. Report accepted and committee discharged.

Mr. Thornton offered a resolution thanking the members of the Volunteer Fire Department for their services, and requesting a certificate to be presented to each member, signed by the Mayor and Presidents of Councils. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to inform Councils why he does not compel the contractor for macadamising North Broad street to keep the street in repair. Agreed to.

A number of bills from Select Council were concurred in, and the Chamber adjourned.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of Mary Miller, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Three Desirable Residences and six Building Lots, Germantown Avenue, Mount Airy, Twenty-second Ward. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, the following described property, late of Mary Miller, deceased, viz.:—

Nos. 1 and 2. Two three-story stone residences on Germantown avenue, Mount Airy. All that lot of ground, with three-story stone messuage thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, Twenty-second ward, beginning at a stake on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, 86 feet 4⅜ inches southeast from the southeast side of Miller street; thence by land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased, south 60 deg. 25 min., west 24 feet 1½ inches to a corner; thence still by the same south 44 deg. 12 min., west 384 feet ½ inch to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city; thence along the northeast side of said street south 45 deg. 30 min., east 45 feet 7⅛ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 2, next hereafter described, north 45 deg. 18 min., east 338 feet 1 inch to a corner, and north 57 deg. 56⅜ min., east 54 feet 1⅜ inches to the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and thence by the same north 29 deg. 43½ min., west 60 feet 8¾ inches to the place of beginning, containing 73 92-100 perches of land. The improvements are a three-story stone (rough-cast) cottage-built residence, with two-story frame back building; has parlor (with folding doors), gas, oven in out-kitchen, etc.

All that lot of ground, with the three-story stone messuage thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, a corner of lot No. 1, before described, at the distance of 147 feet 1¼ inches southeast from the southeast side of Miller street; thence by lot No. 1 south 57 deg. 56⅜ min., west 54 feet 1⅜ inches to a corner, and south 45 deg. 18 min., west 338 feet 1 inch to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city; thence by the same south 45 deg. 30 min., east 45 feet 7⅛ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 3, hereafter described, north 44 deg. 30 min., east 384 feet 4⅜ inches to the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and thence by the same north 29 deg. 34½ min., west 29 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; containing 62 7-100 perches of land. The improvements are a three-story stone (rough-cast) cottage-built residence, with two-story frame back building; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, oven in out-kitchen, etc.

No. 3. Large and Valuable Three-story Stone Residence, Barn, Ice-house, etc., N. W. corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues, 3 fronts, lot 120 by 370 feet, known as "Miller's Boarding-house." All that lot of ground, with the large stone mansion, barn, ice-house, and other improvements thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the west corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues, thence along the southwest side of Germantown avenue north 36 deg. 31½ min., west 120 feet 3 inches to a corner, thence by lot No. 2, before described, south 44 deg. 30 min., west 384 feet 4⅜ inches to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city, thence by the same south 45 deg. 30 min., east 118 feet 9⅛ inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue: thence by same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 363 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre 48 48-100 perches of land. The improvements are a large three-story stone (rough-cast) residence, with two-story frame back building and one-story kitchen; has large hall, parlor, large dining-room, library, reception-room, 2 chambers on first floor, 11 chambers on the second, and 15 on the third; large porch and verandah, gas, furnace, etc. Also, stone barn, with stabling for 5 horses, box stall, cow stable, pig pens, ice-house, etc.

No. 4. Large Lot—1½ acres—S. W. corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues. All that lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue and southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty second ward. Beginning at a stake on the south corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues; thence along the southwest side of Germantown avenue south 36 deg. 31½ min., east 113 feet 6⅛ inches to a corner of George H. Garrett's land; thence by the same south 44 deg. 27⅛ min., west 435 feet 4⅜ inches to a corner, in line of lot No. 8: thence by the same north 45 deg. 21 min., west 111 feet 1 inch to the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence along the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 452 feet 9⅜ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 1 rood, and 22 84-100 perches of land.

No. 5. Lot, Mount Pleasant avenue and Bryan street. All that lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and on the southwest side of Bryan street, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the west corner of Mount Pleasant avenue and Bryan street; thence along the southwest side of Bryan street north 45 deg. 30 min., west 209 feet 8⅜ inches to the line of land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased; thence by the same south 44 deg. 12 min., west 210 feet 1⅜ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 6, hereafter described, south 45 deg. 30 min., east 208 feet 7⅛ inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence by the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 210 feet 1⅜ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre and 41 41-100 perches of and.

No. 6. Lot, Mount Pleasant avenue, Mower street and Miller street, 3 fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, 210 feet 1⅜ inches southwest from the southwest side of Bryan street; thence by lot No. 5, before described, north 45 deg. 30 min., west 208 feet 7⅛ inches to a corner; thence by land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased, north 48 deg. 25 min., west 122 feet 1⅜ inches to a corner, 4 feet northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence by land late of George W. Carpenter, deceased, south 44 deg. 14 min., west 287 feet 9⅜ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of said street south 46 deg. 16 min., east, crossing Miller street, 213 feet 2⅛ inches to a corner in the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart, and thence by the same the two next following courses and distances, viz.:—North 44 deg. 24 min., east 110 feet 9⅛ inches to a corner, and south 44 deg., east 116 feet 4 inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence along the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 184 feet 5⅝ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 3 roods, 26 83-100 perches, more or less.

No. 7. Lot, Miller street, Mower street, and Cresheim road, 3 fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of the Cresheim road, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stone on the northeast side of Cresheim road; thence along the northeast side of said road north 12 deg. 34 min., west, crossing Miller street, 252 feet 10⅛ inches to a corner, 3 feet 6 inches northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence by land late of George W. Carpenter, deceased, north 44 deg. 14 min., east 319 feet 1⅛ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street, 3 feet 6 inches northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence along the middle of Mower street, by lot No. 6, before described, south 46 deg. 6 min., east 213 feet 2⅛ inches to a corner in the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart, and thence by the same south 44 deg. 24 min., west 458 feet 3 inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 3 roods, 19 84-100 perches.

No. 8. Lot, Mt. Pleasant avenue and Mower street, two fronts. All that lot of ground situate on the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a point on the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, 452 feet 9⅜ inches southwest from the southwest side of Germantown avenue; thence partly by lot No. 4 and partly by ground of Geo. H. Garrett south 45 deg. 21 min., east 552 feet 11⅛ inches to a corner; thence by ground of Geo. H. Garrett south 43 deg. 41 min., west 446 feet 7⅛ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of Mower street north 46 deg. 6 min., west 445 feet to a corner of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart; thence by said land the two following courses and distances, viz.: north 44 deg. 29 min., east 100 feet 7 inches to a corner, and north 44 deg., west 113 feet 9 inches to the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence by the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 348 feet 8¾ inches to the place of beginning; containing 5 acres, 1 rood, 35 59-100 perches.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

No. 9. Lot, Mower street, extending through to Cresheim road, two fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of the Old Cresheim road, Twenty second ward. Beginning at a corner on the northeast side of the Cresheim road; thence by land, late of John Tannahill, deceased, north 43 deg. 7 min., east 153 feet 2 inches to a corner, and south 44 deg. 43 min., east 114 feet 10 inches to a corner; thence by land of George H. Garrett north 43 deg. 41 min., east 369 feet 10⅛ inches to the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of Mower street, by lot No. 8, north 46 deg. 6 min., west 445 feet to a corner, on the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart; thence by the same south 44 deg. 29 min., west 642 feet 3⅛ inches to the northeast side of Cresheim road; thence by the same south 12 deg. 34 min., east 45 feet 2⅛ inches to a corner, and south 30 deg. 10 min., east 2 feet to a corner of Michael Galloway's land; thence by the same, the next three following courses and distances, viz., north 44 deg. 32 min., east 146 feet 4⅛ inches to a corner, south 46 deg., east 80 feet to a corner, and south 44 deg. 32 min., west 168 feet 10⅛ inches to the northeast side of Cresheim road, thence along the same south 30 deg. 10 min., east 69 feet 7⅛ inches to a corner, north 79 deg. 22 min., east 231 feet 5⅛ inches to a corner, and thence south 49 deg. 15 min., east 19 feet 8⅜ inches to the place of beginning; containing 5 acres, 2 roods, 24 62-100 perches.

By the Court,

JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY, Clerk O. C.

JOS. REX,
WM. REX,
JESSE HINKLE,
JAMES KEISEL, } Administrators.

N. B.—The above are located on very high ground, commanding a beautiful view of the country for miles around, and the sites are very valuable for country residences, being in the immediate vicinity of and adjoining elegant country-seats. Lithographic plans may be had at the auction rooms.

Mount Pleasant avenue, Bryan and Mower streets are not cut through yet, but laid out on the city plan.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 25 ap 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—13 Very Desirable Lots, Broad street, Fifteenth street, Federal street, Thirteenth street, Clarion street. On Tuesday, April 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described Lots of Ground, viz.:

Nos. 1 and 2. All those two contiguous lots of ground, situate on the east side of Broad street, 50 feet south of Federal street; containing together in front on Broad street 50 feet, and extending in depth 200 feet to Watts street.

Nos. 3 and 4. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Broad street, 150 feet south of Federal street; containing together in front on Broad street 50 feet, and extending in depth 178 feet to Tiernan street.

No. 5. All that lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fifteenth street, 202 feet 6 inches south of Federal street; containing in front on Fifteenth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 178 feet to Tiernann street.

No. 6. All that lot of ground, situate on the south side of Federal street, 36 feet ½ of an inch east of Fifteenth street; containing in front on Federal street 18 feet ½ of an inch, and extending in depth on the east line 112 feet ½ of an inch, and on the west line 112 feet 10⅜ inches, to a 3-feet wide alley running from Fifteenth street to Tiernan street.

Nos. 7 and 8. All those two contiguous lots of ground, described together as follows:—Situate on the north side of Federal street, and west side of a 20 feet wide street running north from Federal street, 156 feet 5 inches east from Fifteenth street; containing together in front on Federal street 34 feet, and extending in depth along the said 20-feet wide street 145 feet 1⅜ inches, and on the west line 143 feet 8⅜ inches, to a 3-feet wide alley, which runs eastward into the said 20 feet street.

No. 9. All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Federal street, 56 feet 1 inch east of Watts street; containing in front on Federal street 18 feet ½ of an inch, and extending in depth on the east line 111 feet 3⅜ inches, and on the west line 110 feet 5⅜ inches to a 3-feet wide alley, running from Watts street to Clarion street.

No. 10. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Clarion street, 173 feet south of Federal street; containing in front on Clarion street 16 feet, and extending in depth 66 feet.

No. 11. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Thirteenth street, 196 feet 8 inches south of Federal street, containing in front on Thirteenth street 19 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 100 feet to Clarion street.

No. 12. All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Federal street, 169 feet 11 inches west of Twelfth street; containing in front on Twelfth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 157 feet to Anita street.

No. 13. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of a 30 feet wide street, laid out and opened for public use, called Clarion street, containing in front on Clarion street 16 feet, and extending in depth 66 feet.

Plans at the Auction Rooms. For further particulars apply to C. H. & P. MUIRHEAD, No. 206 South Sixth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 8 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM HARPER, deceased.—Thomas & Sons' Auctioneers. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Valuable Business Location, three-story brick dwelling, with side yard, No. 921 Passyunk avenue, corner of Marriott street, two fronts, 45⅜ feet front. All that modern and substantially built three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Passyunk avenue and Marriott street; the lot containing in front on Passyunk avenue 45 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth along Marriott street 112 feet ½ of an inch, and on the other line 93 feet 6⅜ inches. The house is 22 feet 9 inches front on Passyunk avenue; built of first quality materials and workmanship, with handsome side garden, filled with choice fruit trees, grape vines, and flowers. Corner lot 22 feet 11 inches, fronting on Passyunk avenue, and extending along Marriott street 112 feet ½ of an inch; all in complete order in every particular. Also, one-half of the party wall of the house on Marriott street, adjoining the end of the lot. Also, the north party wall of the house, which is about 90 feet long and three stories high. May be examined any day previous to the sale. See plan. Clear of all incumbrance.

No. 2. Well-secured Ground Rent, $600 a year. All that well-secured ground rent of $600 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of all that lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of Bainbridge and Guilford streets; secured by a public school-house, and payable by the city when it is due, by a resolution of Councils passed that all warrants for ground-rents to be paid when due without delay. Lot 54 feet on Bainbridge street, by 60 feet on Guilford street.

No. 3. Eight Building Lots, Pavonia, N. J. All those 8 building lots, each 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, situate on the Pavonia Land Association's land, north of Camden, State of New Jersey. Plan can be seen at the auction store and on the day of sale. See plan.

No. 4. Stocks.

1 share Pavonia Land Association.

8 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

Pew No. 52, centre aisle of Sixth Presbyterian Church.

20 shares Union Mining Company of the State of Nevada.

400 shares Honey Comb Petroleum Company.

100 shares Sugar Dale Oil Company.

100 shares Oil Basin Petroleum Company.

$2000 interest in the Dallas Oil Company.

Lot No. 203, section (J) in the Philadelphia Cemetery.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 s1 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1314 Master street, between Thirteenth and Broad streets. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Master street, west of Thirteenth street, No. 1314; containing in front on Master street 17 feet, and extending in depth 81 feet. Subject to the restriction that no building for offensive occupation shall ever be erected on said lot. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, etc. Immediate possession. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 8 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1832 Bond street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, below Moore street. On Tuesday, April 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Bond street, below Moore street, No. 1832; containing in front on Bond street 14 feet, and extending in depth on the south line 70 feet 2 inches, and on the north line 61 feet 7 inches, to a twenty feet wide street. Subject to a redeemable yearly ground rent of $36, currency. Terms; cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 8 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1903 Thompson street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Thompson street, 72 feet west of Nineteenth street, No. 1903; the lot containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 76 feet 5 inches, and on the west line 66 feet, widening on the rear to 18 feet 6 inches. The house has saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, bath-room, and saloon sitting-room on the second floor, and 2 chambers on the third floor; has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, heater, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1620 Amboy street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Amboy street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward, No. 1620; the lot containing in front 16 feet, including the northern moiety or half part of an alley 2 feet 3 inches wide, and extending in depth 40 feet 6 inches. House contains 6 rooms and bath-room; has gas, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 8 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Desirable Country Mansion, with Stable and Coach-house, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 12 miles above Camden, and two minutes' walk from Station and five from Steamboat Landing. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a modern double 2½-story brick rough-cast mansion, situate at the northeast corner of Lafayette avenue and Kossuth street, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey; the lot containing 90 feet in front on Lafayette avenue, and extending in depth along Kossuth street 371 feet ½ of an inch. At the depth of 151 feet it widens to 109 feet, and continues in depth of that width. Excellent gunning and fishing near at hand; fine roads and driving in the vicinity; 11 trains to and from the city daily pass the premises. Photograph can be seen at the auction rooms, and for a plan of the house and further particulars, inquire of Edward A. Heintz, No. 432 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Immediate possession. Will be shown by Mr. Bear, on the premises. Terms—One-half of the purchase money can remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 11 25 a 1 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt Ms D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 21$

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y5

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

Galvanized Elastic Cable Fencing

Does not "kink" in warm nor "snap" in cold weather. Is cheaper than most wood fences; ornamental and durable; large quantities erected and satisfaction given. Send for circulars, or see the fencing at the manufacturer's, [3 17 fmw1m

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

FORMING, EMBOSSING, PERFORATING, Cutting and Scoring Machines, for Metals, Bonnets and Hats, Paper and other materials, MOULDS, Dies, Punches, and Cutters.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m1 No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp1

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS,
No. 224 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Department of Surveys until 3 o'clock P. M. of April 15, 1871, for the CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE over the river Schuylkill on the site of the Suspension Bridge at Fairmount, and its approaches to extend from Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden streets, in the Fifteenth ward, to Thirty-second and Bridge streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward, a length of about 2720 feet.

Proposals will be received for the bridge superstructure over the river, including all materials, workmanship, and erecting ready for use. It will be 340 feet span, of wrought iron, and also two trusses for Thirtieth street, 80 feet span, of wrought iron. Detailed plans of these bridges, conforming to specifications, to accompany proposals.

Proposals for all the iron work on *approaches* will be accepted separately, to be erected complete for use, as per plans and specifications.

And separate proposals for the graduation and masonry, to include curbing and paving, as per specifications and plans.

Each bid must be made upon blanks prepared, otherwise they will not be accepted, and every bidder must submit the names of two persons of undoubted responsibility, who will be bound with them as security for the faithful completion of contract. The city reserves the privilege of rejecting any and all bids that may not be satisfactory.

Payments will be made monthly in bonds of the city of Philadelphia, or in cash, at the discretion of the Mayor.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certificate from the Law Department that a proper bond, for the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, has been filed there, in accordance with the ordinance approved May 25, 1860.

The contractor or contractors, in making their proposals, shall do so with the understanding that if their proposal shall be accepted every dispute or difference which may arise incident thereto shall be decided by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, from whose decision there shall be no appeal.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals offered on said day, at 3½ o'clock. Plans may be seen and examined at the Department of Surveys, where specifications and blank proposals may be obtained on and after the 16th inst.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,
3 25s4t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS,
Fayette Street, near Charles,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river, Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, MD., March 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—

Annapolis, Md.; Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., the last three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.

The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.

Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office. HENRY C. HODGES,
4 5 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for excavating a channel in the James river, at the Rocketts, near Richmond, Va.

Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 180 feet in width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel at Cambridge, Maryland. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 24, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or ten feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineer U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, May 1, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall with one double and one single iron gate, around the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement. Forms for proposals and specifications furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
3 31 Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, April 21, 1871, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of

889 pairs Boots (660 pairs to be cable screwed).

5000 Haversacks.

1000 yards Crimson Worsted Lace, 1½ inch.

All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
3 21 Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
3 15 First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING.
HASSLER BROTHERS'
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
GRAND CONCERT,
(For the Military Band Equipment Fund,)
FRIDAY EVENING, April 14.

Messrs. Hassler will be assisted by the young and highly-gifted Prima Donna,
MISS PAULINE NININGER,
her first appearance in Philadelphia since her very successful debut in Italian Opera in the New York Academy of Music. Also, by
MR. WENZEL KOPTA,
the distinguished, well-known Solo Violinist, and
OTHER SOLOISTS,
WITH THE ENTIRE ORCHESTRA
AND
GRAND MILITARY BAND.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c.

Can be obtained at North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at Box Office, Academy of Music. 1t

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DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY, April 14, Morris Barnet's Comedy of the SERIOUS FAMILY, and Haines Bailey's Comedietta of PERFECTION; or, the MAID OF MUNSTER.	BENEFIT OF PETER E. ABEL, upon which occasion MRS P. E. ABEL will make her first appearance at this theatre, and sing Kuchen's composition, "Heaven hath shed a Tear," accompanied by Profs. Jost and Carl Sentz.

MR. AND MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT AND
STAR COMPANY
IN BOTH PIECES.
GRAND SCHOOL MATINEE
SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AT 8
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
the great Spectacular Pantomime entitled
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.
The young, peerless, and beautiful
MAD'LLE MARIE BONFANTI,
whose high reputation as a Danseuse stands upon record in every city in Europe and America.
MOE AND GOODRICH,
the ORIGINAL SKATERS, from Niblo's Garden.
CHANGE OF TRICKS EVERY NIGHT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MISS LIZZIE PRICE.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), April 14,
EAST LYNNE.

Lady Isabel,
Madame Vine, } Miss LIZZIE PRICE.

Barbara Hare.......... ....Mrs. T. A. CREESE

Craig's Burlesque ROMEO AND JULIET.

Juliet..............................Mr. R. CRAIG

SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. S. HEMPLE.

MONDAY—Benefit of Mr. L. L. JAMES.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS! GRAND COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT!
IRISH ART, SCENERY, SONG, COMEDY, MELODY, WIT, AND HUMOR.
IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE,
an entirely new series of Magnificent Paintings, illustrating the past and present glories of
THE EMERALD ISLE,
with appropriate vocal and instrumental Music by the
IRISH MINSTRELS AND COMEDIANS,
EVERY EVENING at 8. Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3. 4 11 5t

Admission, 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
MRS. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER.
GRAND EASTER CONCERT,
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
(Her first appearance in twelve months.)

Mme. Josephine Schimpf, Mr. Geo. Simpson, of New York; Mr. W. W. Gilchrist, Mr. Alfred Kelleher, by permission of Mrs. John Drew; and Mr. Frank Gilder, Solo Pianist; Assistant Conductor, Mr. W. G. Dietrich. Tickets, $1·00.

Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

Tickets for sale at North's, Gould's, and Boner's Music Stores, Chesnut street. 4 11 tf

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A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY.
Living Wild Animals, Double-hump Camel.
Last week of the Grand Spectacle of
CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.

Admission, 25 cents. Performances over at 10¼ P. M., in order to enable all living at a distance to take the cars home. 12 12 tf

---

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.

Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public Schoolhouse in the Twenty-second Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Allen's lane, Mount Airy, Twenty-second ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
4 14 17 24 26 Secretary.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM,
No. 7 S. TENTH Street.

Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw26t] G. F. WEEKS.

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples.

GEO. C. HOWARD,
5 9m$ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

ANOTHER LEGISLATIVE BLOW AT PHILADELPHIA.

THIS city has again been victimized by legislation at the State Capitol, or rather the want of it. In the State Senate a bill was recently reported, providing for the transfer of the proceeds arising from licenses granted to tavern-keepers, brewers, etc., from the State Treasury to the various local county and city treasuries; but this wise and just provision was stricken from the bill, and in total disregard of the custom prevailing elsewhere, the magnanimous Commonwealth continues to take all the sums derived from tavern licenses, while it leaves the tax-burdened city to pay the cost of maintaining the police force and supporting the inmates of the County Prison and the Almshouse! A similar question also came up in the lower branch of the Legislature recently, when the House of Correction bill was under consideration. It contained a provision imposing for the support of that institution an additional tax of $50 on all amusement and liquor licenses granted in Philadelphia. This portion of the bill was bitterly opposed, however, by some of the members from this city; and after their opposition to the clause in question proved unsuccessful, they revenged themselves by defeating the entire measure, although it had previously been approved, and asked for as a necessity, by the commissioners for building the House of Correction and by City Councils. The virtuous Sam Josephs led the raid against the increased tax on taverns, but he seems to have been supported by all the members from this city except Messrs. Dumbell, Griffiths, Johnson, Miller, and Smith; and the practical result of the late legislation in the Senate and House is not only to postpone the successful operation of the House of Correction, but to totally deprive the city treasury of a source of revenue from which, under a proper system, there should be derived enough money to support the Almshouse, County Prison, and House of Correction. The nation and the State will continue to replenish their coffers from the tax on liquors and the licenses for selling liquor, while the city must continue to support thousands of those who are made paupers and criminals by the liquor traffic, without deriving a penny from this source, or receiving a particle of pecuniary assistance from the National or State treasury. Of all the anomalies of legislation growing out of our complex system of government, this is the most unjust; and if the bulk of the legislators we send to Harrisburg cared a farthing for the city's interests, and had a faint conception of their true duties, such an unequal and oppressive method of distributing burdens and revenues would speedily be abolished.

RESERVED SEATS.

A CASE was tried yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Ludlow, which involved a question of fair dealing between the managers of a place of amusement and the public, and the statements of the case made respectively by the plaintiff and the defendants suggest the necessity for some more satisfactory system with regard to reserved seats than exists at present in any of our theatres or minstrel halls, except the Academy of Music. It seems that a gentleman purchased three tickets for a performance at one of the minstrel halls, which were accompanied by checks entitling the holders to seats if any were unoccupied. They were not the regular reserved-seat checks, but were sold under certain conditions which it is doubtful whether one purchaser out of a hundred would fully understand, and the party holding them being unable to find seats left the house, and the next day demanded reparation at the box office. A compromise was offered which was not satisfactory, and the case was carried into court, where the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, upon the principle, we suppose, that the managers had no right to make such an ambiguous bargain with their guests, and that those who purchased coupon tickets were entitled to seats under any conditions. The moral of this affair is that there should be more fair dealing at all the places of amusement with regard to seating the audience, for there is an infinite amount of annoyance caused at present owing to the expectations of ticket purchasers with regard to their right to seats not being realized. In all the regular theatres the orchestra or parquet seats are reserved for the holders of checks, and their price is well known, so that there is never any difficulty with regard to them. The orchestra circle or parquet circle is open to the public at a stated price, with an extra charge for reserved seats, and this arrangement is one of the principal sources of trouble and annoyance. Several rows of seats are usually marked as "taken," and those who do not hold checks have to seat themselves in the back rows. As it not unfrequently happens that many of the seats marked "taken" are not occupied, the purchasers of simple admission tickets who imagine themselves entitled to the best places they can find that have not been secured in advance by other parties are dissatisfied, and imagine themselves unfairly dealt with; and it occasionally happens that some sturdy individual takes possession of a choice place and refuses to remove from it until threatened with arrest. All this difficulty and annoyance could easily be avoided if every visitor to a theatre were presented with a check designating the seat to be occupied for the evening. Or it would perhaps be equally satisfactory if the tickets for the orchestra or parquet seats were sold with checks, and the other parts of the house thrown open to those who pay a simple admission fee. At any rate, there should be one established price and one established rule for each division of the house, so that it would be impossible for the most thick-headed visitor to be under an erroneous impression about the extent of the privileges he pays for. At the Academy of Music all the seats in the parquet, parquet circle, and dress circle are checked, and the arrangement works so well there, and saves so many unpleasant controversies, that some similar plan should be adopted at all respectable places of amusement.

THE situation in and about Paris continues unchanged, although there are indications that the Communists will shortly come to terms of some sort with the Versailles Government. In the meantime they are perpetrating acts of vandalism so utterly disgraceful that they put to shame those who censured the Germans for besieging and bombarding Paris because it was the "eye of civilization.' The Communists have sacked several of the churches, including the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and now they have determined to demolish the famous column in the Place Vendome, on the ground that it is a barbarous monument, a symbol of brute force and false glory, and a negation of fraternity. All of these reasons are so absolutely correct that if the Communists of Paris were anything else than what they are, the world might look with satisfaction upon the demolition of a monument which more than any other in Paris has ministered to the false love of glory which was one of the inspiring causes of the disastrous war that has just been concluded. The destruction of historical monuments and national works of art, however, by a sudden freak of an infuriated mob of Parisian Red Republicans is something that must be deplored by all right-thinking persons, and unless the Versailles Government speedily gets possession of Paris, the whole French people will learn to regret that the Germans did not hold the city until a government strong enough to maintain its authority was ready to take possession of it. Not the least of the crimes of the first French revolution was the demolition of national monuments of the highest interest and value, and the individuals who are now endeavoring to inaugurate a new Reign of Terror appear to be anxious to emulate their illustrious predecessors in this as in other particulars. The evident desire of the Germans to injure Paris as little as possible is certainly a favorable contrast to the performances of the Frenchmen who now hold possession of the unhappy city; and if the present condition of affairs continues much longer, it will be no wonder if the very name of a republic is held in abhorrence by a vast majority of the French people.

THE Government of New South Wales, one of the British dependencies, turns a deaf ear to the free-trade teachings of the political economists who write in the interest of the British manufacturers. It has recently proposed an increase of the duties on nearly all imported articles heretofore taxed, and an imposition of duties on some articles which have hitherto been on the free list. Thus John Bull's own colonies repudiate his modern theories and like all wise and progressive countries, seek prosperity in protection. They understand the tricks of the drummers for British trade too well to be humbugged by them when they put on the robes of free-trade philosophers.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Remarkable Disappearance of a New York Official.

The New York *Post* of last evening says:—

The removal of General William H. Lawrence from the position of United States Pension Agent in this city occasioned surprise and comment. Among his intimate friends, however, the cause of his displacement was well known to be his unexplained absence from the city for a long period, which rendered necessary the appointment of a successor to perform the duties of his office.

On the 15th of last month General Lawrence left this city for Chicago. The day before his departure he said to his family, and also to several friends, that he intended to visit Chicago on some private business, and that he should be absent a week, or at the utmost ten days. About a week subsequently his wife received a letter from him, dated at Chicago, saying that his absence would be prolonged a week longer; that he was going upon some business into the country, where he would be beyond the reach of postal communication, and that she must not be alarmed if she did not immediately hear from him. Since the receipt of this letter General Lawrence has been completely lost to the knowledge of his friends. A telegraphic despatch sent to Chicago brought a response that he left his hotel at about the date of his letter, but that his subsequent movements were wholly unknown to those acquainted with him there.

This disappearance can be accounted for by his friends only upon the ground that he has met with some accident or foul play. His accounts as Pension Agent are, as far as they have been examined, entirely correct. Just after he left a draft of $20,000, for the payment of pensions, was sent to his office from the Treasury Department. As his signature was necessary to give validity to the draft, it could not be used, and between $7000 and $8000 worth of checks sent in by pensioners, had to be protested at the Sub-Treasury. His absence continuing so long, and being so inexplicable, Colonel Doty was appointed to fill his place. Owing to the confusion arising from the interregnum, it was deemed best to suspend the business of the office during this week, that the account might be revised by the new incumbent. The payment of pensions will be resumed next Monday.

General Lawrence wore when he left a diamond pin valued at $400 and a gold watch valued at $200. It is also said that he carried considerable money with him. The conviction is gaining ground among his friends that he has been murdered to obtain his valuables. It is also said that he was occasionally subject to a disease which produced intense pain, and has rendered him at times temporarily insane, even for a week at a time. It is possible that he may have died in one of these paroxysms, in some obscure country place, where his name and home were unknown. His family are employing detectives to unravel the mystery which envelopes his disappearance.

THE LOCHIEL STRIKE.

The Largest Iron Works in Pennsylvania Idle—Cause of the Strike—Resolutions of the Labor Union.

The strike at the Lochiel Iron Works still continues, and about 300 men are thrown out of employment and remain in idleness. The President of the company publishes a card, in which he explains the difficulty. From his version it appears that six heats were required daily, except Saturday, when only five constituted a day's work. After the third heat last Saturday the heater first in turn refused to enter upon his duty, and was discharged by the company. The employes demanded his reinstatement, which was refused, and being members of the Labor Union, a strike was ordered and carried out.

The company also allege that the advance of pig-iron, caused by the present suspension in the coal region, without compensating advance of rails, has induced them to close the works for at least two months. The strike hastened the suspension, which has been under consideration for some time past, and was only delayed out of regard to the workingmen, who will experience the greatest loss and suffering by the unfortunate condition of affairs. The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Labor Union No. 6, held last evening:—

Whereas, In the recent struggle between labor and capital (the Laborers' Union representing the one, and the railroad monopolies representing the other) that has taken place in our State Legislature, Governor Geary and some of our Senators and Representatives have shown themselves the firm friends of the workingmen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Laborers' Union No. 6, of Harrisburg, in behalf of all the workingmen of this city and vicinity, return to Governor Geary our most heartfelt thanks for the noble manner in which he has stood by our interests, for the wise counsel he has given our representatives, and for the measures he has been mainly instrumental in instituting against the oppression of the workingmen of this State.

Resolved, That we return to the Senators and Representatives who have stood by us in this great struggle our most sincere and heartfelt thanks, knowing that an approving conscience and the confidence and esteem of their constituents will be their reward, and deserve the encomium of "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Resolved, That we most urgently request Governor Geary and those associated with him not to relax their efforts until the laws of this Commonwealth are faithfully enforced, and the punishment due our oppressors is meted to them.

—*Harrisburg State Journal, yesterday.*

NOTICES.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
SPRING CLOTHING.
SPRING CLOTHING.
SPRING CLOTHING.
FINE TAILORING GOODS.
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FINE TAILORING GOODS.

SPECIAL CARD.—*We have the best stock of Gents', Youths', Boys', and Children's Ready-made Clothing, and Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings for Measured Work, ever collected in one establishment, and those who make an early choice will be well repaid. Our prices are considerably lower on many goods.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

TRIMMINGS, PATTERNS, ETC.

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LATEST STYLES
Ladies' Dress Trimmings.
A splendid assortment of real and imitation
Cuipure and Thread Laces.
Gimps, Fringes, Ornaments, in great variety.
SILK REP CUT BIAS.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions,
Berlin Zephyr Goods, etc.
Just received, a full line of the celebrated
VICTORIA KID GLOVES,
$1 per pair,
Considered the best $1 Glove in the market.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Boudier's Paris Kid Gloves.
A complete assortment of FINE WOVEN and J. B. P. PARIS CORSETS.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
No. 804 ARCH Street,
1t4p PHILADELPHIA.

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CABLE SCREW WIRE
BOOTS AND SHOES
HAVE PROVED
THE
BEST PROTECTION AGAINST DAMPNESS,
THE MOST PLIABLE,
THE MOST DURABLE,
THE MOST SATISFACTORY
Covering ever worn u on the foot. They cannot rip, are unequalled for preserving their shape, and will withstand the harshest usage. Made of all grades, from the lightest to the heaviest.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Notice Patent Stamp on the bottom of every one. 4 14 fmwlm

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GILL'S
TRIMMED BONNETS,
TRIMMED HATS,
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, Etc.
Complete stock in our own inimitable styles, retailing at wholesale rates.
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SEE!
Great Brown Hall
is well stored from pit to dome with all varieties of fine raiment, of every desirable degree of thinness and thickness, suitable for the early dew of the Spring morning! Suitable for the lively heat of the April noonday! Suitable for the chilling damps of evening! Choice selections of every idea in Ready-made Clothing await you, gentlemen, at GREAT BROWN HALL. Endless variety of American and imported Fine Woollen Goods in our Custom Department. OUR PRICES ARE SO LOW THAT NOBODY IN TOWN CAN UNDERSELL US. Come and examine for yourselves.
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UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
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MORE VARIED
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Than any previous year's assortment,
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Dusters, White Vests, Suits.

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OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS.
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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.
Also, sole Agents for the celebrated
BURDETT ORGAN.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
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GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
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No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

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Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
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BIBLE CLASS MANUAL.
The Union Bible Companion: Containing the Evidences of the Divine Origin, Preservation, Credibility, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; an account of various Manuscripts and English Translations, all the books, and the chief doctrines, of the Bible; and Plans of Christian work, with a copious Analytical Index. By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. 316 pp. 12mo. $1.
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FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
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SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
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4 mwt PHILADELPHIA.

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4th of July, 1876.
From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the
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We will set apart
A Percentage
On our entire sales of
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MATTINGS,
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1222
CHESNUT STREET,
3 17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver-Plated Ware,
Invite special attention to their Large, Varied, and Elegant Stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE, embracing every article in their line of business.
Hotels, Families and Others
About furnishing will find this the
Largest Stock in the Country
To select from, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. We give below the prices of some of our Goods:—

Tea Sets, 6 pieces	$20·00
Dinner Castors, 6 bottles	6·00
Breakfast Castors, 3, 4 and 5 bottles	$3·00 to 6·00
Butter Dishes	4·00
Ice Pitchers	6·00 to 8·00
Cake Baskets	6·00 to 12·00
Fruit Stands	7·00 to 20·00
Card Baskets	4·00 to 9·00
Waiters, all sizes	....
Tureens	10·00
Wine Castors	15·00
Children's Sets	3·00
Children's Cups	1.00 to 3·00
Vegetable Dishes	12·00

Spoons and Forks a Specialty.
3 22 wfm2mrp

JEWELRY, ETC.

$823,000 IN CASH GIFTS, TO BE distributed by the NEW YORK CASH PRIZE CO.
EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
5 Cash Gifts, each..$40,000 50 Cash Gifts, each $1000
10 " " 20,000 200 " " 500
20 " " 5,000 350 " " 100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos.......each $300 to $700
75 " " Melodeons... " 75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines.......... " 60 to 175
500 Gold Watches.......... " 75 to 300
Cash Prizes, SilverWare, etc.....valued at $1,000,000
A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.
You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.
REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.
PRESS OPINIONS:—"The firm is reliable."—*Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28.* "Deserve their success."—*N. Y. Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*
Send for circular. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address BURTON & GRAHAM, Managers, No. 88 WALL Street, New York. 4 8 6t

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street.
BELOW WALNUT.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS,
BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

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THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,
Engraving and Steam Lithographic
PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street
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MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
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DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened This Morning
Fresh Invoices of
STRIPE SILKS,
BLACK AND WHITE,
GREY AND WHITE,
GRISALLE STRIPES,
BLUE AND WHITE,
GREEN AND WHITE,
LILAC AND WHITE.
Also, Fresh Invoices of Check Silks.
BLACK SILKS
OF THE BEST MAKES, REAL LYONS GOODS.
American Black Silks
From the best manufacturers, the wear of which we are prepared to guarantee. [4 12 wf2t4p

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK
OF
Dress Goods,
Embracing all the Latest Novelties.
SILK SERGES,
IMPERIAL SERGES,
BRUSSELS SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
SILK POPLINS,
SILK PONGEES,
NEAPOLITAN SILKS,
FINE MADONNA CLOTHS,
PLAIN MOHAIRS,
NEAT STYLES MOHAIRS,
SYLVANIA CLOTHS,
SUMMER SATINES,
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
AT 25, 31, AND 37½ CENTS.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SERGES.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID MOHAIRS.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID CRAPES.
BLUE AND WHITE PLAID DO.
BLUE AND WHITE PLAID POPLIN.
BLACK AND WHITE DO. DO.
EDWIN HALL,
SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
4 12 wf2t4p PHILADELPHIA.

"SPECIAL."
We are prepared to offer one of the best selected Stocks of DRESS GOODS to be found in the city. The assortment embraces all the NEWEST FABRICS and STYLES, from SUPERFINE TO MEDIUM QUALITY.
Pim Bros & Co.'s First Quality Irish Poplins.
French Poplins, Silk and Wool Poplins.
Plaids of all Styles and Qualities.
Every variety of Goods for Ladies' and Misses'
Travelling and Walking Suits,
JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

GLASS.

WINDOW GLASS.
A large stock of very superior WINDOW GLASS, comprising
AMERICAN AND FRENCH.
Single, Extra, and Double Thick ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET.
FRENCH PLATE AND MIRRORS, SKYLIGHT AND FLUTED GLASS. For sale by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
4 12 4t Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. FOURTH St.

IRON SHIPBUILDING AT CHESTER.

New York Capital not Coming to Time—Some Inquiries About Johnny Roach.

The ancient fable of "the Farmer and the Larks" is not yet obsolete, and it is still true that if you want anything done you must do it yourself. Our enterprising little neighbor, Chester, is having this fact renewedly and forcibly pressed upon her attention. Some months ago her people revelled in golden-hued prophecies of her future greatness, founded on the fact that John Roach, proprietor of the Morgan Iron Works in New York, had made an extensive purchase of land within the city, along the river front. We had, at the time, doubts as to whether this purchase would result in the establishment of any mighty enterprise, and our doubts were much increased when we learned that Mr. Roach proposed to "build his hulls on the Delaware and his machinery at his New York works." This, it seems to us, though perhaps practical, was not a wise policy, nor one tending to the great result of lessening the cost of building iron ships.

Mr. Roach, however, has as yet done nothing toward building his shipyard, and the Chester *Democrat* facetiously asks, "How are you, Johnny Roach?" and then proceeds to inquire whether or not Mr. Roach really means business, or is merely speculating in land. It says that New Yorkers, of whom they have expected so much, have thus far been a failure, and thinks that the idea that New York has any respect for Chester is a mere hurtful fallacy. It gives several instances in which great expectations founded on New York capital have come to naught, and returning to Mr. Roach, says:—

"Now, how are you Johnny Roach? is the question, and what are you going to turn into? A leviathan or a speculator? Did you come over here and buy a tract of land, and make promises, to get the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress to vote for your subsidy scheme? Out with it or down comes the printer's devil. We would like to have you come but we sincerely believe that if you had got your $20,000,000 subsidy bill through you would have gone to New York to build the said steamers. Chester would have been a land of promise. You must remember that, when the Reaney works were offered, you did not see it. Do you think that your 'big thing' will come to town?"

The *Democrat* evidently has doubts on the matter, and in all similar projects depending on New York capital, and says further:—"That we are to be a great and rapidly-growing place, mostly through iron shipbuilding, few will deny; but that the capital is coming from New York, or that those who have thus far come among us are anything more than mere speculators, few persons can be persuaded."

We hesitate to say anything which would appear to cast a shadow over this bright hope, and could scarcely be induced to do so, did we think Chester would accept the unpalatable truth, but since she will doubtless attribute what we say to the jealousy of a supposed rivalry of interest, it will not hurt her, and will serve the cause of truth, to state the simple fact that Chester is, for several reasons, not especially adapted to iron shipbuilding. Nature has given her some great obstacles to contend with, and her efforts in that line of industry have never yet been successful. For many kinds of manufacturing no place has better advantages, but in the building of iron ships it is doubtful if any amount of capital and enterprise can make her great.—*Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.*

YANKEE ASSURANCE.

Young New York in the Vatican.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* tells this story:—

One of our most eminent brokers has a portion of his family travelling in Europe. Among them is a young son, who is preparing by travel to join his brothers in the business of the street. In company with some friends he made one of the party who were to have an audience with the Pope. As is well known, these audiences are held in the library of the Vatican. The visitors who have the honor of an interview are ranged on either side, single file. The Pope passes down the line. As he passes slowly along devout Catholics kneel and kiss the slipper; quasi-Catholics kneel and kiss the hand of his Holiness. Others stand and salute the hand which is extended to all. The young New Yorker was the last on the line. He did not kneel to kiss the shoe, nor did he kiss the outstretched hand, but seized it, and gave it a good, hearty, Yankee shake. The consternation at the audacity of the young man was very marked. The Pope, who was evidently taken by surprise, was the first to recover himself. He shook his finger roguishly at the youth, laid his hand on his shoulder, and said:—"You are from New York, I presume, young man?" "I am a New Yorker," was the reply. "I thought so," said the Pontiff, as he passed on, intimating that a New Yorker was quite daring enough for anything. When questioned how he dared to do such a thing, Young America replied:—"Dare do it? I shook hands with General Grant and General Scott, and why should I not shake hands with the Pope as with any other eminent man?" The affair is quite the talk of the street where the young man is well known. It will make him quite as famous as the act of Raleigh when he flung his cloak in the mud before Queen Bess.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A Man Throws Himself in Front of a Locomotive and is Cut to Pieces.

The Indianapolis *Evening News* says that just before the St. Louis express on the Terre Haute, St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad started from the Union Depot at 7·50 o'clock that morning, a strange man was observed to be slowly walking back and forth near the engine on the south side of the track. In one hand he held a valise and in the other a shawl. Just as the train began to get in motion, and while still in the depot, he was seen to drop his valise and shawl, give a sort of groan or exclamation of some kind, stoop a little and plunge headforemost under the engine, between the forward trucks and the drive-wheel. Of course no mortal could have rescued him from death under the circumstances. One drive-wheel struck him, turning the man over on his back, just above the left hip, and literally crushed the lower part of the body, severing the left leg and the thigh therefrom, and permitting his bowels to protrude. His right leg was also severely bruised above the knee, and broken below.

The engine was reversed and the train stopped within four feet from the place where the man fell. The body was pulled out and taken to the Surgical Institute, where death followed within two or three minutes after its arrival.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

A Bark in Distress—All Hands Seven Days at the Pumps.

The steamship Iowa, from Glasgow, at this port, reports:—Experienced westerly winds almost the entire passage. April 9, fell in with a dismasted vessel, with a brig hove to near her. She proved to be the Swedish barkentine Freja, from New York for Cronstadt, caught in in a severe hurricane on the 2d, carrying away mizzenmast by the board, and fore and mainmasts by eyes of the rigging; swept away boats, bulwarks, stanchions, and houses on deck, and destroyed all water and provisions; had been seven days constantly at the pumps, and were completely exhausted; were about to abandon her and take to the brig, which was the Hebe (of Jersey), from Cuba for Gaspe; the captain refused to be taken on board, as he was unable to do anything with his vessel; took them all on board the steamer, and put them under the care of the surgeon; sent hands on board and pumped her dry. Passed a hawser on board, and took her in tow, and brought her to this port.—*N. Y. Express, last evening.*

—In the Haytien army there are said to be 4000 Major-Generals.

—There are over 250,000 Freemasons in the United States.

—There is a married woman in Memphis who is a daily attendant at school.

—Petty criminals in Liberty, Ga., are put in a chain gang and set to work on the streets.

—People in Pilatka, Fla. are daily awakened by the cheerful chirp of huge alligators.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the performance this evening will be for the benefit of Mr. Peter C. Abel, the business manager. Barnet's comedy of *The Serious Family* and the comedietta of *Perfection* will be given, and Mrs. Abel will appear and sing Kuchen's ballad of "Heaven Hath Shed a Tear." Mr. Abel, by his polite attentions in the front of the house, has contributed much to the success of the Chesnut, and he will undoubtedly have a full house this evening.

A matinee performance of *School* will be given to-morrow.

On Monday Mr. W. S. Fredericks, the stage manager, will have a benefit, when Lacy's drama of *The Two Friends* and Buckstone's comedy of *Married Life* will be presented. Mr. Fredericks is one of the oldest and most respected members of the dramatic profession in America, and he is so well known and so highly esteemed in Philadelphia that the mere announcement of his benefit night ought to be sufficient to insure a crowded house.

AT THE ARCH Miss Lizzie Price will have a benefit this evening, when she will personate "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" in the drama of *East Lynne*. The performance will conclude with Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Romeo and Juliet*. Miss Price is an excellent and popular actress, who deserves well of the public, and we hope her benefit will be a substantial compliment.

To-morrow evening an attractive bill will be presented for the benefit of Mr. S. Hemple.

AT THE WALNUT the spectacular pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks*, with its amusing features, will be represented this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ACADEMY a grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given this evening by the Hassler Brothers, assisted by their orchestra and military band and by Miss Pauline Nininger and Mr. Wenzel Kopta.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the panorama of "Ireland in Light and Shade" will be exhibited this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

MRS. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER will make her first appearance in twelve months this evening, at Musical Fund Hall, in a grand concert. Mrs. Kelleher will be assisted by a number of popular performers, and a very attractive entertainment may be expected.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the fairy spectacle of *Cherry and Fair Star* will be performed this evening.

A matinee will be given to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a family performance will be given this evening, when a great variety of attractions will be offered.

A family matinee is announced for to-morrow.

A GRAND BAZAAR is now open at Concert Hall for the benefit of the sick poor of St. Mary's Hospital.

CITY NOTICES.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

A FINE NEW drinking establishment has just been opened at No. 41 South Eleventh street by Mr. William Harrison, who will from this time keep on hand at the new stand the finest assortment of wines, liquors, and the like, to be found at any retail place in the city. The bar has been fitted up in the best style, and the surroundings are of such a character as to make the establishment a favorite resort for all who wish to quench their thirst, or who care to take a social glass with a friend. It will be found on trial that all tastes can certainly be suited at this stand, from those who select the most elaborate of fancy mixed drinks to those who require their nourishment as plain as possible, or, as it is commonly expressed, in a raw state.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL.—Personal inspection will convince all who visit the commodious salesroom of the original and genuine Milton Gold Jewelry Company, of No. 1022 Chesnut street, that a new era in the history of artistic work in metal gems has commenced. The Philadelphia public crowd our store daily, No. 1022 Chesnut street. 1022.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

DON'T WET YOUR FEET.—The Cable Screw Wire Boots and Shoes afford an ample protection. They are made in light or heavy grades; are pliable, durable, and economical. All dealers have them, and the immense demand only proves that a long and severe test has borne out their claims to peculiar merit.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR OYSTERS always, "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

DIED.

BARBE.—On the 13th instant, FRANCIS BARBE, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, the French Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 238 S. Eighth street, on Sunday, 16th instant, at 2 o'clock. **

BRADY.—On the 12th instant, WILLIAM BRADY, son of Susan and the late William Brady, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Fourth of July Lodge, No. 196, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 1206 S. Fifth street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union Vault.

CLARK.—At Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, the 11th instant, DAVID CLARK, in the 70th year of his age (formerly of Philadelphia). *

EAKINS.—On the 11th instant, CHRISTIANA, wife of Samuel Eakins, Sr., in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 1024 Palmer street, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Palmer's Ground.

INGRAHAM.—On the 12th instant, at New Castle, Del., in the 55th year of her age, CAROLINE BARNEY, relict of Edward D. Ingraham. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,
A ready fit may be obtained at all times.
BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
3 15 wfm§] No. 818 SWANSON St., above Queen.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
GAS FIXTURES.

FINANCIAL.

COUPONS.
THE COUPONS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading R.R.,
Due April 1,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.
3 29 15t WILLIAM S. HILLES, Treasurer.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons
THE COUPONS OF THE
Sunbury and Lew'stown Railroad Com y,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid
Free of all Taxes,
On and after that date, at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
3 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
6 264 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. {3 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,
A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which afford them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic Coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. LIGHT CURVES.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio river.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500, and $1000.

Interest payable May and November, in the city of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable, and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps, and full particulars furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 24 fmw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
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SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the Survey, Regulation, and Alteration of the following Public Plans of the City are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed MONDAY, May 15, 1871, at 10 A. M., at the Court House, main building of the State House, to consider said Surveys, Regulations, and Alterations, and any objections against the same may be made by any freeholder then and there.

The plans, in the meantime, may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.

Public Plan No. 99. Revision of the lines of Wharton street, from Broad street to Twenty-second street, Twenty-sixth ward.

Public Plan No. 183. Plan of the Fifteenth section of the late township of Blockley, in the Twenty-seventh ward, bounded north by South street, south by Baltimore avenue, east by Fifty-seventh street, and west by Cobb's Creek.

Public Plan No. 184. Plan of the Fourteenth section of the late township of Blockley, in the Twenty-seventh ward, bounded northwest by Baltimore avenue, southeast by Warrington avenue, northeast by Fifty-first street, and southwest by Cobe's Creek.

Public Plans Nos. 246, 247, and 248. Plans of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth sections of the late township of Kingsessing, in the Twenty-seventh ward, bounded northeast by Forty-sixth street, southwest by Island road or avenue, southeast by Botanic and Wickersham avenues, northwest by Darby avenue.

Public Plan No. 71. Plan of the resurvey of a part of the Fourth ward, bounded north by South street, south by German, Meade, and Catharine streets, east by Delaware river, west by Passyunk road.

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"Fenton's Quest," by M. E. Braddon, is of necessity a highly-spiced novel, in which what might be called the higher criminal classes of Great Britain are made to figure prominently. The illustrations, which are numerous, represent women with large and liquid eyes and men with huge whiskers and severely aristocratic countenances, and the artist has very accurately hit off the characteristics of the people who are introduced to the readers of the book. These big-whiskered gentlemen and big-eyed ladies, it is true, are apt to become tiresome when one meets with them too frequently; and the peculiar vein of romance which Miss Braddon opened some years ago has since been worked pretty industriously by numerous imitative admirers, so that it is scarcely possible such a novel as "Fenton's Quest" can at this day make quite the same impression it would have done ten years ago. It is an interesting story, however, and it may be read with pleasure by the public outside of kitchen and stable circles, to the exclusive delectation of which Miss Braddon has wrongly been accused of devoting her talents. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"The Diary of the Besieged Resident in Paris," by H. Labouchere, M. P., is a reprint of a series of letters to the London *Daily News* written during the siege of Paris, and which attracted much attention when they originally appeared in the columns of that journal. Mr. Labouchere writes in a humorously cynical vein that renders it impossible to tell at times whether he is jesting or in earnest, and the want of seriousness in treating very serious subjects certainly detracts much from the value of the diary, and makes it often far from pleasant reading. The work, however, as a record of the impressions and experiences of a disinterested and unpartisan observer of the sights and sounds inside Paris during the great siege, make, it at once interesting for present perusal and an important contribution to the history of the great Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"An Oral Method with German," by Jean Gustave Keetels, published by Leypoldt, Holt & Williams, is an attempt to teach German by the natural method, or in the same manner that one learns to speak and read his own language. The method of Mr. Keetels appears to be an eminently practical one, and it is worthy of the attention of teachers and students. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"Guilt and Innocence," by Madame Sophie Schwartz, translated by Elma Borg and Marie A. Brown, published by Lee & Shepard, is the third of the series of novels by the great Swedish authoress now being issued. It has a well-constructed and highly dramatic plot, some excellent character sketches, and is a graphic picture of certain phases of Swedish life. It is to be regretted that so admirable a novelist as Madame Schwartz should be introduced to the American public through the medium of such bad translations as the one before us and its two predecessors certainly are. Mesdames Borg and Brown may understand Swedish exceedingly well, but their knowledge of English is limited; and as specimens of literary work the three novels they have translated are not entitled to very hearty praise. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—Messrs. Lee & Shepard have also published in a neat pamphlet Mr. Sumner's lecture entitled "The Duel between France and Germany," which our readers will recollect was one of the prominent features of the "Star" course of last winter. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—"Vera; or, The Russian Princess and the English Earl," published by D. Appleton & Co., is a love story which is clever and entertaining, but not sufficiently remarkable among many thousands of love stories to call for particular comment. For sale by Porter & Coates.

—"M, or N," by J. S. Whythe-Melville, published by Leypoldt, Holt & Williams, is a not very successful attempt to treat the same subject that Wilkie Collins did in his "No Name." Mr. Melville is not a very vigorous writer, and he totally lacks the faculty, possessed by Mr. Collins in an eminent degree, of making the extravagantly improbable appear at least not impossible. There is one scene in the novel before us where the heroine, a young lady of majestic presence, absolutely awes a robber who has forced his way into her chamber, and forces him down upon his knees to ask forgiveness, mainly by the power of her splendid black eyes. In the hands of some writers such a scene could be made intensely exciting in spite of its improbability, but as treated by this author it is simply ludicrous, and is a fair sample of the rest of the story. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have published a new cheap edition of "Twenty Years After," by Alexander Dumas. This is the second of the "Three Guardsmen" series, and it is not only a very entertaining story, but it is a highly-colored picture of the times of Mazarin, and with all its extravagance it really possesses a positive historical value.

—James R. Osgood & Co. have issued in pamphlet form the first part of Charles Reade's new story, "A Terrible Temptation," now in course of publication in *Every Saturday*. For sale by T. R. Callender & Co., Third and Chesnut streets.

—The April numbers of *The Sunday Magazine* and *Good Words*, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., are as usual handsomely illustrated, and are filled with stories, sketches and poetry from pens of some of the best English writers of the day.

—*The Sunday at Home* for April contains a great number of fine illustrations and a variety of entertaining literary contributions suitable for Sunday reading. For sale at the American Sunday School Union.

SOME CURIOSITIES OF LITERARY BLUNDERING.

From the London Saturday Review.

"It was an excellent question," says Selden, "of my Lady Cotton, when Sir Robert Cotton was magnifying of a shoe, which was Moses' or Noah's, and wondering at the strange shape and fashion of it; 'But, Mr. Cotton,' says she, 'are you sure it is a shoe?'" If the lesson which Selden drew from this excellent question, "The reason of a thing is not to be inquired after till you are sure the thing itself is so," had been always observed, how many conjectures, various, ingenious, and all distant from the truth, like those of which Gibbon tells in mentioning the passages of Longinus that were lost and found, would have been stifled! For example, Dugdale, in the "Baronage of England," citing Walsingham, says that Sir John de Montacute, grandson of the first Earl of Salisbury of that name, was the greatest fanatic (fool—*fatuus* is Walsingham's word) among the followers of Wickliffe; being so transported with zeal (falling into such an abyss of folly—*qui in tanta lapsus est vesania*—says Walsingham) that he caused all the images which were in the chapel at Schenele, there set up by John Aubrey and Sir Alan Buxhull (his wife's former husbands) or any of their predecessors, to be taken down and thrown in obscure places; "only the image of St. Katherine (in regard that many did affect it) he gave leave that it should stand in his bakehouse." Dugdale is followed by a train of authors down to Dr. Vaughan, the modern biographer of Wickliffe, who repeat, without comment, this singular enshrining of St. Katherine. It might have been surmised that the statue was of wood, and was doomed to the oven, by the zealous iconoclast, as a special mark of reprobation, because it had been a special object of worship. But this conjecture would seem to be far from the truth, because there was a reason, apart from all controversy on the worship of saints, why De Montacute should revere the image of St. Katherine. The Saint had given a name to his father's mother, the noble Katherine de Grandison, in whose honor Edward III held the great tournament in which the Order of the Garter had its beginning; for Froissart's story is no fable, and so Lord Hailes, the severe annalist, might have learned if he had read his Rymer and the Chronicles more carefully. There was, then, a reason for the exception in favor of the image, yet still a wonder remains. Why should it have been thought an act of affectionate reverence to the memory of Katherine de Grandison to set up the image of her namesake in the bakehouse? Is it a probable conjecture that, the chapel having been built near the oven for warmth, the reformer, though he would not suffer an idol in his house of worship, gave all the honor that conscience allowed, by placing it in the precinct? If, however, we inquire whether Sir John de Montacute really did this wonderful thing, all conjecture about his reasons for doing it may be spared, for indeed he did not do it at all. Dugdale took the tale from Walsingham. It is told in the very same words by another chronicler, the Monk of Evesham, in his "Life of Richard the Second." Looking at these authorities, we find that all that is strange in the story is the work of Dugdale, misplacing a single letter. According to the two monks, Sir John did nothing worthy of wonder. He set up the image, not *in pistrinum*, in the bakehouse, but *in pristinum*, in its former place in the chapel. Hearne, the editor of the "Life of Richard the Second," did not venture to corrupt his author's text; but by a foot-note, "*L. pistrinum*," in deference to the translation of the great antiquary, he accepted the bakehouse as the better reading. The Master of the Rolls also has received *pistrinum* into the text of his edition of 1864, allowing in a note that in Camden the word was *pristinum*. Henry of Knyghton, who had the advantage over the other two chroniclers of being a contemporary, does not name Sir John de Montacute among the Lollard knights; but, strangely enough, he does relate that at the very same time another image of St. Katherine, a wooden image, was discovered to be the solitary occupant of another chapel, the chapel of St. John the Baptist without Leicester, where the followers of Wickliffe were wont to hold their conventicles, and was chopped up and used as fuel to boil pot-herbs. After telling this tale in prose, Knyghton repeats it in Latin rhymes.

Again, Robert Southey took some pains to give a correct text of the *Pilgrim's Progress*. In his edition, Hopeful having wondered why Littlefaith had not plucked up a heart, and stood one brush with such a company of cowards as the three brothers, Faintheart, Mistrust, and Guilt, when they robbed and wounded him in Deadman's Lane, Christian replies that many had called them cowards, but few had found it so in the time of trial; that they had made David groan, mourn, and roar, had sorely brushed the coats of Mordecai and Hezekiah, though champions in their days, and had handled Peter so that they made him afraid of a sorry girl. It seems a thing for wonder that Bunyan should have ranked Mordecai with David, Hezekiah, and Peter; but in truth he did not. He had set in the place which Southey gives to Mordecai one who may be the man celebrated as second in wisdom to Solomon, and certainly was a psalmist who in spiritual darkness and terror cried from the lowest deep as a castaway. This was Heman. Some editor who had never heard Heman's name—like the mere matter-of-fact godfather who, being asked to give the child a Bible name, proposed Baal-zebub—took the next that came, and changed Heman to Haman. Then Southey, or the editor from whom he copied, assured that Bunyan could not have numbered Haman among the champions of the faith, concluded that since it was not Haman it must be Mordecai, and Mordecai was exalted accordingly. Mr. Offer has pointed out the progress of this error, which in all probability was overlooked, not invented, by Southey.

Dr. Lingard, in his "History of England," telling of the unfortunate little army that Jean de Vienne, Admiral of France, brought over to Edinburgh in the year 1385, to aid the Scots in a projected raid across the border, says:—

> "It is amusing to read in Froissart the complaints of the Frenchmen after their arrival * * * When they were at last introduced to the King, they were shocked with his 'red bleared eyes, of the color of sandal-wood, which convinced them that he was no warrior.'"

Here is an opening into a wilderness of conjectures. Passing over the stumbling-block that the complexion of no sandal-wood of modern days can vie with the fiery red of an inflamed eye, we must wonder, like Sir Robert Cotton magnifying of a shoe, by what process the red eyes of King Robert assured his allies that he could be no warrior. Froissart, above all men, knew the points of a good knight. What reasons, looking either to cause or consequence, persuaded him that a red-eye king might be a valiant man-at-arms? But before we ask the reason of the thing, we are to inquire whether the thing itself were so; and, again, it was *not*. It does not appear that the French were at all shocked with the King's eyes, which seemed as though they were made up of *sendail*—not sandal-wood, but a fabric of scarlet silk interwoven with some coarser material of the same color; and, far from finding in red eyes an excuse for coward sloth, they deemed it foul scorn that the "good tall fellow" who had them did not lead his army to the fight. They were, indeed, convinced that he was no soldier, yet not from the color of his eyes, but because they saw that it was dearer to him to sit by the fireside in Edinburgh than to ride forth to battle with his nine sons whose delight was in arms. This is what Froissart says:—

> "Or vint le roi Robert d'Escosse, un grand bon homme a uns rouges yeux rebracies; ils sembloient fourres de sendail; et bien montroit que il n'etoit pas aux armes trop vaillant homme et que il eut plus cher le sojourner que le chevaucher; mais il avoit jusques a neuf fils, et ceux aimoient les armes."

After relating the departure of the army from Edinburgh, Frossart continues:—

> "A cette chevauchee n'etoit point le roi, mais etoit demeure en Haindebourch, et etoient tous ses enfans en l'armee."

The Froissart in whose chronicles Dr. Lingard found amusement was not the Canon of Chimay himself, nor Lord Berners, whose translation was preferred by Walter Scott, and who, in this place as in others, has given a true, though a free, interpretation. Mr. Johnes, of Hafod, was the blind guide whom Dr. Lingard blindly followed.

Once more. The elder Disraeli, of whom it has been said that he never rested satisfied until he had consulted original authorities, tells us in a chapter on "Literary Blunders:"

> "Lord Bolingbroke imagined that in those famous verses beginning with *Excudent alii*, etc., Virgil attributed to the Romans the glory of having surpassed the Greeks in historical composition; according to his idea, those Roman historians whom Virgil preferred to the Grecians were Sallust, Livy, and Tacitus. But Virgil died before Livy had written his history, or Tacitus was born."

Here is cause enough to wonder at the strange fashion of Bolingbroke's understanding. How could he imagine that Virgil attributed any such glory to his countrymen when the famous verses—

> "Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra,
> Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus!
> Orabunt causas melius, cælique meatus
> Describent radio, et surgentia sidera dicent:
> Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;
> Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
> Parsere subjectis, et debellare superbos"—

do not contain the faintest allusion to historians Roman or Grecian, and, while they give to the Greeks superiority in the fine arts, expressly limit the province of the Romans to the arts of dominion? How, if he meant to say that Tacitus, who was born some eighty years after the death of Virgil, flourished with him in the Augustan age, could he add immediately this flagrant contradiction, "when Tacitus wrote taste was grown corrupt as well as manners?" But as regards Bolingbroke, there is no cause for wonder. In the plainest possible words, he expressed surprise that Virgil did not give the glory to his countrymen. The wonder is how Disraeli could fall into so preposterous an error. It happened in this way. He did not look at the "Æneid;" he did not look at the "Letters on the Study of History," where Virgil's verses are copied at the foot of the page. He looked at a book in which they are not copied and which he does not name—"Bishop Newton on the Prophecies"—and he looked with so careless an eye that, with perfect innocence of intention, he converted a mere controversial misrepresentation into downright assertion of a thing that was not. Bishop Newton, who, rebuking Bolingbroke for his imaginary blunder, has been followed by the author of "Tremaine," had written:—

> "His Lordship is of opinion that 'Virgil, in those famous verses, Excudent alii, etc., might have justly ascribed to his countryman the praise of writing history better than the Grecians.' But which are the Roman historians that are to be preferred to the Grecian? Why, 'the remains, the precious remains,' says his Lordship, 'of Sallust, of Livy, and of Tacitus.' But it happened that Virgil died before Livy had written his history, and before Tacitus was born. And is not this an excellent chronologer, now, to correct ancient history and chronology sacred and profane?"

There is no blunder here; but there is something less pleasant—a want of care to repeat, with perfect good faith, the words of an adversary. Those to whom the Essay on History was known only by the Bishop's report were led to believe that Sallust, Livy, and Tacitus were the only historians named by Bolingbroke, and that he named them expressly as the historians whom Virgil ought to have preferred. Yet he named altogether eight, alluding also to "others" unnamed, and he did not name any one of the eight until Virgil had passed out of his thought. In his letter to Lord Cornbury, after distinguishing antiquaries and annalists from historians, and telling how, as nations grew into manhood, history, at first intended only to record great names and remarkable events, was raised to answer the nobler end of a lesson of ethics and politics, he spoke of the growth of annals into true history among the Greeks and Romans:—

> "Thus (he says) it happened among the Greeks, but much more among the Romans, notwithstanding the prejudice in favor of the former, even among the latter. I have sometimes thought that Virgil might have justly ascribed to his countrymen the praise of writing history better, as well as that of affording the noblest subjects for it, in those famous verses, 'Excudent alii,' etc., where the different excellencies of the two nations are so finely touched, but he would have weakened, perhaps by lengthening, and have flattened the climax."

Here he passed away from Virgil, and went on, according to his purpose, to establish the superiority of the Roman historians. He mentioned Herodotus as an entertaining story-teller, gave high praise to Thucydides and Xenophon, who treated but small portions of history, and, adding that Polybius and Dionysius of Halicarnassus must bow to the great Roman authors, he proceeded:—

> "Many principal men of that commonwealth wrote memorials of their own actions and their own times —Sylla, Cæsar, Labienus, Pollio, Augustus, and others. What writers of memorials, what compilers of the *materia historica* were these! what genius was necessary to finish up the pictures that such masters had sketched! Rome afforded men that were equal to the task. Let the remains, the precious remains of Sallust, of Livy, and of Tacitus witness this truth. When Tacitus wrote, even the appearance of virtue had been long proscribed, and taste was grown corrupt, as well as manners—yet history preserved her integrity and her lustre."

Bolingbroke's judgment may have been at fault when he deemed that Sylla, Cæsar, Sallust, and Pollio—for perhaps Labienus and Augustus should be set aside with Livy and Tacitus—would have been Virgil's sufficient warrant if he had ascribed the superiority to his countrymen, and he might have written more perspicuously; he might have paused, though perhaps at the risk of weakening and flattening his eloquent prose, to tell Lord Cornbury that, while in naming the Roman historians he could not exclude Livy and Tacitus, he did not mean to assert that they had flourished before or at the same time with Virgil. But theological zeal will hardly excuse the grave profession of a belief that he imagined Tacitus and Virgil to have flourished together in an age in which taste had grown corrupt. The Bishop's interpretation does not give the sense and spirit of the original, and if it could be accepted as fair, still the lamentable blunder in Mr. Disraeli's new version would remain a remarkable instance of the danger of quoting at second-hand.

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For terms, etc., address
S. S. OVERHOLT,
Carversville, Bucks County, Pa.
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GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at public auction at the UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-described property, seized at the *Port of Philadelphia, Pa.*, for violation of the revenue laws of the United States:—

June 23, 1870, from Brig Lophemia, from Zaza, 1 lot cigars.

September 16, 1870, from Brig Thusnelde, from Liverpool, 1 keg rum, 1 dem. whisky.

September 21, 1870, from Schooner Wilhelmina, from Liverpool, 17 pieces old iron.

September 21, 1870, from Ship Enoch Talbot, from Liverpool, 1 hamper iron stoneware, 3½ doz. brown stout.

October 18, 1870, from Bark Abbie N. Franklin, from Leghorn, 10 boxes soap, 1 box salad oil, 1 marble slab.

October 28, 1870, from Canal Line, from New York, 1 cask brandy.

February 27, 1871, from Brig John Chrystal, from Pernambuco, 2 bags sugar.

March 7, 1871, from Brig George E. Dale, from Cardenas, 1 bbl. molasses, 1 dem. rum.

March 9, 1871, from Brig Heloise, from Pernambuco, 1 bbl. sugar.

March 4, 1871, from Schooner C. A. Farnsworth, from Jamaica, 1 bag coffee, 1 bbl. sugar, 1 bbl. rum, 1 keg rum.

March 11, 1871, from Schooner Mary E. Smith, from Trinidad de Cuba, 1 bbl. sugar and ½ bbl. molasses.

Any person claiming said property is required to appear and file with the Collector of Customs of Philadelphia his claims to the same within 20 days from date of first publication of this notice.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
JAMES A. FREEMAN,
4 13 25 Auctioneer.

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LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

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1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, dec'd.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY ANN DICKENSHEETS, Administratrix of the estate of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, April 17, 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

T. HORACE THARP,
5 wfm5t Auditor.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 6, 1871.

NOTICE.—Duplicate plans of the revision of grades upon so much of the Twenty-seventh ward as is embraced within Forty-second and Forty-sixth streets, and Spruce street and Baltimore avenue, are now prepared and deposited for inspection at the office of WILLIAM H. JONES, Surveyor and Regulator, No. 4040 MARKET Street, and also at the office of this Department, and the Board of Surveyors have appointed MONDAY, April 17, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to consider any objections that may be urged thereto by any citizen interested therein.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,
4 8 11 15 3t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

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The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 15, at 8 A. M.

The PIONEER will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 15.

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The TONAWANDA will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, April 12, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 16.

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200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	163,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	330,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

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FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
from Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

illiam H. Hamilton,
ohn Carrow,
eorge I. Young,
oseph R Lyndall,
evi P. Coats,
amuel Sparhawk,

Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

harles Richardson,
illiam H. Rhawn,
illiam M. Seyfert,
ohn F. Smith,
athan Hilles,
eorge A. West,

Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) .... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 .... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,

J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAS. P. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050	
		$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
SAMUEL W. JONES,
JOHN A. BROWN,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
AMBROSE WHITE,
WILLIAM WELSH,
JOHN MASON,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,

FRANCIS R. COPE,
EDW. H. TROTTER,
EDW. S. CLARKE,
T. CHARLTON HENRY,
ALFRED D. JESSUP,
LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,

Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,

Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,
Wm. M. Baird,
John R. Blakiston,
W. F. Dean,
Peter Sieger,

Lewis Audenreid,
John Ketcham,
J. E. Baum,
John B. Heyl,
Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

April 3, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
To Reading	8·00 a m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p m

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1 55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 6·45, 7, and 11·35 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 9·50, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 6·45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 9·30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5·05, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·30, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 5·35, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 1 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·50 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 a. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·35 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A.M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P.M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation,	10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870. Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. 1871
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1871
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1871
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. 1871
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1871
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1871
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1871
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AUCTION SALES.

M THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 1340 Pine street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
April 17, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture. 4 14 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
April 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange.

SIXTH STREET (North), No. 435—Modern Residence.
SIXTH STREET (North), No. 433—Desirable Lot.
NOBLE STREET, Nos. 528 and 530—Stable and Coach-house.
THIRD STREET (North), No. 336—Brick Store.
RIVERSIDE, New Jersey—Mansion, Stable, and Coach-house.
ARCH STREET, No. 1922—Elegant Brown-stone Residence.
CHESTNUT HILL—Elegant Country Seat, 12 Acres.
SECOND, FOURTH, and McKEAN STREETS, and MOYAMENSING and SNYDER AVENUES—6 Acres.
FIFTH and CHRISTIAN STREETS, N. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
MARSHALL STREET, No. 1524—Brick Dwelling.
WARNOCK STREET, No. 1237—Building.
BROAD STREET (North), No. 722—Modern Residence.
CHERRY STREET, east of Twenty-first street—Elegant Residence.
PASSYUNK ROAD, No. 921—Dwelling, 45½ feet front.
FRANKLIN, No. 531—Modern Residence.
ARCH STREET, No 1206—Handsome Residence.
TWENTIETH STREET (North), No. 225—Modern Residence.
CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Jackson street—Hotel.
BUCKS COUNTY, Pa., Bristol turnpike—Country Seat, 15 acres.
BROAD STREET, above Vine—Lot.
RANCOCAS RIVER, Delanco, N. J.—Country Place.
SECOND STREET, Chester, Pa.—Lot.
LOMBARD STREET, No. 816—Modern Dwelling.
CARLISLE STREET, No. 810—Modern Dwelling.
GROUND RENTS, $600, $60, and $144 a year each.
PAVONIA, N. J.—8 Building Lots.
SPRING STREET, north of Centre—4 Lots.
MARSHALL STREET, No. 706—Brick Dwelling.
CRESSON STREET, S. E. of Green lane—2 Lots.
BAKER STREET, Manayunk, N. W. of Jackson street—2 Lots.
HOWARD STREET, Manayunk—7 Lots.
WASHINGTON STREET, Manayunk—8 Lots.
CRESSON STREET, Manayunk, Nos. 4445, 4443, 4441, and 4439—4 Stone Dwellings.
AIRY STREET, Manayunk, N. W. of Cedar street—6 Lots.
AIRY STREET, Manayunk—3 Lots.
1 share Pavonia Land Association.
3 shares Insurance Co. of the State of Penna.
Pew No. 52 c. a. Sixth Presbyterian Church.
20 shares Union Mining Co., Nevada.
400 shares Honeycomb Petroleum Co.
100 shares Sugar Dale Oil Co.
100 shares Oil Basin Petroleum Co.
$2000 interest in the Dallas Oil Co.
Lot No. 203, section O, Philadelphia Cemetery.
50 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
$1000 Chesnut and Walnut Streets Pass. R. W. Co.
784 shares Cambria Iron Co.
100 shares Mechanics' Insurance Co., Philada.
5 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
$5000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 1st mortgage.
$500 Allegheny R. R. and Coal Co., 8 per cent.
2100 shares Congress Oil Co.
1000 shares McClintockville Oil Co. 4 14 3t

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS, No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

GRAND SPECIAL SALE OF AMARMO, BARDIGLIO, ETRUSCAN, AND AGATE STONE VASES, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUETTES, GROUPES, ETC., imported from Italy direct by MESSRS. G. GIOVANNONI & CO.,
To be sold without reserve at SCOTT'S NEW ART GALLERY, No. 1129 CHESNUT Street,
On Tuesday Morning,
18th instant, at 10½ o'clock.
On exhibition, with catalogues, on Monday. 4 14 3t

GREAT ART SALE.—Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE announces that he will sell at his Galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 20 and 21, one of the most splendid collections of Foreign and American Paintings that he has ever had in his possession. The collection will be on view Thursday evening, April 13, and thereafter day and evening until days of sale. The collection is exceedingly important, and comprises specimens by the following famous painters:—

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

Arippel,
Montfallet,
La Roche,
G. H. Boughton,
Van Hove,
Hereau,
Humbert,
Dansaert,
Boetcher,
Lassalle,
Guilleminet,
Herbstoffer,
Duche,
Von Seben,
Von Perbaudt,
Compte Calix,
Schreyer,
Girscher,
De Beaumont,
Paul Weber,
Rothermel,
Gay,
Hamilton,
Hennessey,
Kemper,

Tschaggeny,
Kels,
Jungheim,
Hofer,
Aufray,
Beranger,
Vandervin,
De Jonghe,
Wittkamp,
Seignac,
Saurfelt,
Klombeck,
Carolus,
Singleton,
Cortez,
Forster,
Hue,
Munthe,
Stange,
W. T. Richards,
Nicholson,
T. Moran,
E. Moran,
Willcox,
Darley,

Trayer,
X. DeCock,
Lucas,
Buetler,
Lange,
Moormans,
Esbens,
Kaehmerer,
Felix,
Farufini,
Guigulet,
Kuwasseg fils.
Leikert,
Traubel,
Coutourier,
Montalant,
Champ,
Hoyoll,
C. J. Lewis,
James M. Hart,
William Hart,
Sonntag,
Williams,
Huntingdon,
Bispham.

Ect. Etc. Etc. 4 11 9t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MR. GEO. B. REUKAUFF'S COLLECTION OF CHOICE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS,
AT No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings, April 12, 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold at Mr. REUKAUFF'S Store, No. 1020 Chesnut street, his entire Collection of Choice Paintings. Among them will be found the works of

Paul Martin,
Messieres,
F. Rhode,
C. Ebert,
A Stanch,
James Hamilton,
E. D. Lewis,
A. Garlach,

Von Sabin,
C. Linderman,
J. Montigny,
J. Vanderwarden,
Von Bree,
Bensall,
Carl Baum,
Peter Moran,

Heinefeder,
J. L. Varberg,
William Hahn,
Wainwright,
Knipp,
Bispham,
C. A. Sommer,
Jerome Thompson, and many others.

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS.—After the paintings, will be sold about 100 fine Engravings and Chromos. 4 8 5t

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, and the paintings can be examined until the time of sale.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning, 4 11 5t
April 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 18, at 10 o'clk, on four months' credit. 4 12 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
April 20, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 4 14 5t

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 318 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER, BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO., Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.

Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 3 8

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

PRIME HEAVY SEED OATS.
COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO.,
Seed Growers,
4 4tfs tf Nos. 1111 and 1113 MARKET Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WHAT THE JURY THINK.

The Recent Church Case in the Court of Nisi Prius—Eleven of the Jurors Speak their Minds.

The following is the statement of the eleven jurors in the recent church case before Judge Williams, in which they give their reasons why they were in favor of a verdict for the relators:—

The undersigned, jurors in this case, met at the Supreme Court Room on the 12th instant, to obtain orders for their warrants, and subscribed the subjoined statement, in the hope that the paper in which the misrepresentation appeared, as well as other secular and religious papers of the county, will be willing to publish the same in the interest of truth.

As there seems to be a misapprehension in regard to this case in the minds of the community, and especially amongst publishers of newspapers, some of whom have said in their papers that there were eleven of the jury for the defendants and only one for the relators (whilst the contrary is the fact), we consider it due to ourselves, as jurors in this case, and to the cause of truth, to say that we believe, from the evidence, that the relators were fairly elected in 1868. The defendants' own paper-book shows that in every vote fairly taken they were in the minority. That in one vote the relators had a majority of *seventy-five*, and that on the night of the election they had an *average* majority of *thirty-two*.

The evidence also shows that, notwithstanding the defendants kept back the list of alleged illegal voters to nearly the last, although it had been asked for at the beginning, yet the relators the next morning brought into court thirty persons whose names had been unlawfully stricken off, and the next day about ten more. This, in our estimation, was damaging to the defendants, especially as Mr. George H. Stuart and Rev. Dr. Wylie had, a few days before, testified to its very *great accuracy*.

The evidence further shows that the papers of the relators were before the supreme judicatory of their Church, and that the appointment of a commission by the presbytery a few days before the meeting of synod, and after the doors of that presbytery and session had been closed against them, was, in our estimation, merely for delay, and that the synod acted wisely in taking the whole case out of the hands of men who had dealt so unfairly and arbitrarily.

Their disorderly conduct and insubordination further appear by their suspension of relations to synod, and their defiant and disrespectful language towards that supreme judicatory to which they had solemnly promised subjection in the Lord.

In every aspect of the case, then, we hereby certify that eleven of the jurors were in favor of a verdict for the *relators*, viz., the congregation now worshiping in Horticultural Hall.

SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Foreman.
ALFRED JOHNSON,
JAMES LEIGH,
CHARLES MOUSELY,
WILLIAM STULL,
his
LEONARD † WELSH,
mark.
H. B. POTTER,
ALFRED J. WRIGHT,
HENRY J. CONAWAY,
WILLIAM C. MATCHETT,
JOSEPH H. FIELD,
Jurors.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1871.

ROW FEES.—The Law Association, in prosecution of their endeavor to correct the evil of extortionate fees in the Row offices, have, through their solicitor, addressed the following note to the Sheriff:—

APRIL 12, 1871.—WILLIAM R. LEEDS, ESQ., Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia.—Dear Sir:—The Bar Association of Philadelphia having elected me their counsel to act for them in matters connected with the enforcement of the statutes relating to and regulating the different court offices in this city, it becomes my duty to call your attention to certain laws which have fallen into disuse, and to notify you that the penalties attached thereto, for the non-performance of the requirements of said laws, will be strictly enforced if such neglect continues.

The act of Assembly of March 30, 1855, requires the Sheriff to place and keep up in some conspicuous place in his office a printed copy of the seventy-ninth section of the act of April 15, 1834; which section sets forth that the Sheriff and his deputies shall give receipts for fees paid him or them, upon demand made, under a penalty of fifty dollars. If this be not done the act provides a forfeiture of $10 per day, one-half to the county and one-half to the informer, not exceeding five days neglect preceding the suit on action.

The act of February 22, 1831, requires the Sheriff and other officers in "the Row" to make fair tables of his respective fees according to the act of March 28, 1814, and to publish and keep up the same in some conspicuous place in his office for the inspection of all persons who shall have business therein, within six months after the passage of said act.

These laws have been so long neglected as almost to be forgotten. I trust that now your attention has been called to them there will be no necessity for any legal proceedings to enforce them.

I remain yours, most respectfully,
JOHN J. RIDGWAY, Jr.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO OUR CAPITALISTS.—The especial attention of real estate purchasers is called to an important sale by M. Thomas & Sons, on the 25th inst., at noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange. The list of properties embraces thirty desirable lots, each of 25 feet front, on Broad street, just above Monument Cemetery. No more beautiful section is to be found in the city of Philadelphia, and their eligibility either for public institutions or a first-class hotel is unequalled. North Broad street should have such a hotel, and more urgent will be the demand when the station at the intersection of Broad street with the Junction Railroad is completed. It will be convenient for visitors to the grand centennial exhibition, and will, when the contemplated improvements are made, be the nearest caravansary to the site of the exposition buildings.

THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN.—The following communication has been received by Jay Cooke & Co., of this city:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—The following subscriptions were received from national banks this day:—

Portsmouth, N. H., National Mechanics' and Traders'	$150,000
Bellefontaine, Ohio, National Bank (addit'l)	27,550
Boston, Mass., Everett National	20,000
Eastport, Me., Frontier "	36,300
Hopkinton, Mass., "	94,500
Hollisten, Mass., " (additional)	30,000
Altoona, Pa., First "	70,000
New York, Park "	900,000
Total subscriptions	$58,388,800

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

HORSE RAN AWAY AND THE DRIVER INJURED.—Mr. Patrick Huzzy was driving through a street near his residence, Spring street, above Somerset, Port Richmond, yesterday, when his horse ran away and the driver was unable to check the progress of the frightened animal. The wagon came heavily in contact with the curbstone, and Mr. Huzzy was thrown out of the wagon to the ground, and in this situation the hoof of the horse struck and broke his leg. The animal was captured shortly afterward, and the injured man was carried to his residence.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Livingston D. Shewell, an estimable lady residing at No. 1623 Mount Vernon street, fell dead in her chamber at an early hour this morning. She had for many years been suffering from heart disease, and about two years since was struck with paralysis, from which she had partially recovered. Her husband is absent in Europe on business. Mr. L. R. Shewell, at present attached to the company performing at Niblo's Garden, New York, is a son of the deceased.

HEARD FROM.—E. A. Kissam, whose disappearance from his residence and place of business caused so much anxiety to his friends, has been heard from. Detectives Carlin and Lukens received a despatch from him, dated Pittsburg, April 13, in which he stated his intention of at once starting for Philadelphia.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Charles Workerhouse, an employe of Lennig's chemical works at Bridesburg, fell from a scaffold a distance of twelve feet yesterday, and broke his ankle and otherwise injured himself. He was removed to his residence, at Church and Young streets.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.—Daniel McGrath and his wife Johanna have each been held in $700 bail, by Alderman Thomas, for selling liquors to minors. Daniel is the proprietor of a tavern on Rittenhouse street, Germantown.

PETTY THEFT.—Mary Jones, for stealing a petticoat from a house at Front and Callowhill streets, yesterday, has been sent by Alderman Toland to Moyamensing for thirty days.

CANALS.

The Operation of the Pennsylvania Canal Companies During the Year 1870.

From the Auditor-General's report for 1870 we take the following particulars of the operations of the various canal companies during the year 1870:—

NAME OF CANAL.	*Capital Stock as Authorized by Law.*	*Total Amount now Paid in of Capital Stock.*	*Total Amount of Floating and Funded Debt.*	*Cost of Canal and Fixtures.*	*Length of Main Line of Canal (Miles).*	*Value of Real Estate held by Company, Exclusive of Canal.*	*Gross Amount of Tonnage.*	*Expenses.*	*Receipts.*
Delaware and Hudson	....	$15,000,000	$5,000,000	$7,066,829	108·00	....	1,704,556	$347,296	$107,947
Delaware Division	$2,400,000	1,633,350	800,000	2,433,350	60·00	$5,000	....	....	....
Erie	....	64,000	1,589,204	1,609,204	136·00	....	182,617	78,800	1
Monongahela Navigation	....	1,002,500	110,000	1,115,452	88·00	20,500	2,246,910	73,222	6
Muncy	....	2,625	15	6,510	·75	....	4,045	362	293
Pennsylvania	5,000,000	4,337,950	2,232,000	....	349·00	5,500	1,077,970	466,663	609,552
Schuylkill Navigation	....	4,797,184	8,839,030	13,206,009	108·23	....	879,742	238,332	591,158
Susquehanna	1,500,000	2,602,746	2,919,183	4,837,277	45·00	45,000	483,235	59,957	135,161
West Branch and Susquehanna	1,550,000	1,000,000	811,300	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wiconisco	60,000	58,925	24,600	512,000	12·00	12,000	....	6,977	8,325
Total	$10,460,000	$30,000,285	$22,925,335	$30,766,704	902·00	$88,000	6,578,486	$1,271,612	$1,649,906

MISERY.

A Distressing Scene in Kensington.

Last evening Fire Marshal Blackburn was called to investigate a case of alleged incendiarism in a court running from Kensington avenue, just above York street. He discovered that the charge was made against the occupant, a poor German shoemaker named L. Bean, upon the gossip of some old women of the neighborhood. The landlord had Bean arrested and thrown into prison, where he lay for a week prior to yesterday, when, selling the last few articles of furniture, he managed, upon the payment of a sum of money, to get out. Upon the entrance of the Fire Marshal, a scene of the most abject misery and wretchedness was spread before him. The shoemaker and his wife had sold everything almost, in the shape of wearing apparel, bedding, and furniture, to procure the absolute necessaries of life. There was a vestige of nothing left, except a shawl, and one old tick in an upper story. The cupboards were bare—not a crust was to be found upon a shelf. On the floor of the lower story was spread the shawl, and on this lay two little boys shivering with the cold. Before the dying fire crouched a puny girl, and near her, upon the floor, and leaning against the wall, was the poor mother, a frail, consumptive woman, with a crippled and emaciated babe at her breast, trying in vain to satisfy its craving hunger. This child was shockingly deformed. The father had left that morning to find some work in the country, having looked in vain for it in this city. Since his departure the mother and children had eaten nothing, and when the Fire Marshal entered the latter were crying pitifully for food, and the woman told the Doctor, a hacking cough breaking into her sentence, that she had not a penny in the world. Some temporary relief was afforded. Here is an appeal to our benevolent readers. Can they not help this starving household?

A BAD YOUNG MAN—A BEAUTIFUL RECORD.—Thomas Applegate is a name with which readers of newspapers should be familiar, for although the individual bearing this name is but twenty-one years of age, he is a perfect Methuselah in crime. He is a burglar, a sneak-thief, a highway robber, and everything that is bad. Last October he was before Alderman Kerr for fraudulent voting, and about a year ago he was the ringleader of a gang of young roughs in the First ward. They committed as many clean burglaries as the best cracksmen in the country. This young thief has been but recently released from prison, and yesterday afternoon he was discovered in the yard of a house on Moyamensing avenue, below Mifflin street, trying to steal a shovel. A man came up to prevent the theft, when Applegate suddenly sprang upon him, and with a pair of steel knuckles beat the man pretty severely. He then made his escape. Applegate was afterwards arrested, and Alderman Lutz held has him in $1500 bail.

A RAID ON THE HACK-DRIVERS.—Mr. Kingsley, of the Continental Hotel, has been much annoyed for some time past by the riotous and blackguard conduct of a number of hack-drivers who make their stand at that locality. These men are to be found there at all hours of the night, and their cursing and fighting and other deviltries are not the most pleasant things in the world to quiet lodgers. Last night the gang was out in full force, and Lieutenants Flaherty and McGuffin, deeming the opportunity for a raid a favorable one, collected together a good force of policemen and suddenly descended upon the unwary hack-drivers. About a dozen of them were captured and locked up in the station-house. This morning Aldermen Morrow and Jones held each of the offenders in bail.

SNEAK-THIEF AND AN OFFENDING POLICEMAN.—A thief this morning entered through the front door, which was standing open, of the residence of Mrs. Burran, No 711 Walnut street, and walked coolly into the dining-room, where he was discovered and hustled out of the place. The fellow pretended to be drunk. A police officer was standing by, and when called upon to arrest the thief, refused, and the accused was allowed to go about his business. The lady of the house has missed several napkin-rings. The offending policeman has been summoned to appear before Lieutenant Flaherty and Chief Mulholland to answer for his refusal to perform duty.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Police Officer Gallen yesterday saw on Buttonwood street a man who had in his possession a number of articles, including a photograph album, and from which he was engaged in taking out the pictures. The officer thought the proceeding a strange one, and stepping up to the fellow, demanded to know where he got the article. An evasive and unsatisfactory answer was given, and Officer Gallen placed the man in custody. The name the accused gives is that of William Harris, and he says that he hails from Camden, N. J. He will be heard before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

HOUSE ROBBED.—The house of Jacob Pagel, No. 2429 Callowhill street, was entered about 10 o'clock last night by thieves, who gained access through the trap-door on the roof. Mrs. Ragel, on going up stairs, frightened the fellows off, but on examination it was found that they had carried off a silk-velvet cloak, a dozen silver spoons, and a number of other articles of clothing. The upper part of the place has been thoroughly ransacked.

DR. ELIAB WARD, the well-known President of the Board of Health, died this morning. He had been ill for some time past.

AFTER HER SHARE.

The Estate of the Late John F. Cottrell—A Widow Turns Up to Claim Her Share of the $200,000—The Result.

An interesting case has been decided by the Register of Wills, but it will not end the controversy in question. On the 3d of February last, John F. Cottrell, a commission merchant, died intestate, his property, personal and real estate, being valued at about $200,000. On February 7, letters of administration were granted to Washington Riter, Jr., Joseph F. Cottrell, and William K. Hemphill. On the 21st of last March Mary A. Cottrell presented a petition reciting the before-mentioned facts, and further declaring that Mr. Cottrell, the intestate, was her husband, and that he died leaving no issue, "and her, his widow, surviving." In it she asked that a citation might issue requiring the persons to whom the letters had been issued to show cause why the same should not be revoked.

This was done, and the case was referred to an examiner, the counsel being Charles E. Lex and George W. Thorn for the administrators, and Henry M. Phillips and Henry E. Wallace for the petitioner. It appeared in the evidence that the petitioner did not live with her husband, and that not until his death did she make public the fact that such a marital relation existed between her and the deceased. One of the administrators, Washington Riter, Jr., declared in his testimony that he never saw the petitioner before the death of Mr. Cottrell, and the day after that event he met her, and she asked him whether the deceased had left a will, and upon his replying in the negative, "she grieved," as he said, "awhile, and then declared that Mr. Cottrell had promised to make a will and leave her $50 a month during her life;" and from her conversation the witness learned that Mr. Cottrell said, "But, Mary, you can't get at the principal!"

Mr. Ayres, the former partner of Mr. Cottrell, testified that he knew the petitioner, and that one day, mentioning to her that Mr. Cottrell's housekeeper did not get on well, asked her why she did not take charge of his household affairs; whereupon she answered that she could not go there, or would not, but that no person had so good a right there as she. She said, also, that she had often had the chance of marrying him, but did not let on that she was married to him.

Alderman Edward S. Fitch swore that he performed the marriage ceremony in a house on Swain street, between Green and Spring Garden, and had known both of the parties before their marriage. The certificate was produced, and he declared it genuine. Upon these facts, with some others of minor importance, the Register issued this opinion, revoking the former letters:—

It is alleged that the letters of administration granted to the respondents were improvidently granted by the Register at the request of the petitioner claiming to be widow of the intestate. To determine whether letters were improvidently issued, it is only necessary to consider whether, with a full knowledge of the relative positions of the parties, such as is now disclosed by the evidence, the same or a different disposition would have been made by the Register originally. If, at the time of the application by the next of kin for the administration, the petitioner had appeared and proved the actual performance of the ceremony of marriage with the intestate by the magistrate who performed it, and further supported by the testimony of a person who, though not actually present within sight of the parties, was yet within hearing, and heard the magistrate repeat the ceremony, as also the responses of the petitioner and the intestate, the Register is very clear that he would not have granted the administration to any person without the consent of the widow, and he would have regarded petitioner's claim as a widow fully sustained. To be sure, an attempt is made to throw doubt upon the testimony of the petitioner, but the Register does not view it as a successful one, and would not, if it were much stronger, undertake in a proceeding of this kind to determine a question of veracity, but would rather adopt such a course as would give the parties an opportunity to have the question determined by a jury, whose especial province is to decide what amount of credit is to be given to the testimony of witnesses.

Whilst the Register regards it as his duty to grant the prayer of the petitioner to revoke these letters (without indicating what disposition may be made of any future application for the administration), that this is an an eminently proper case for the parties to formally agree upon a proper person to be appointed to administer the estate.

And now, to wit, April 14, 1871, it is ordered and decreed by the Register that the letters of administration by the Register upon the estate of John F. Cottrell, issued on the 7th day of February, 1871, to Joseph F. Cottrell, Washington Riter, and William K. Hemphill, be and the same are hereby revoked.

WILLIAM M. BUNN, Register.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—At 10 o'clock this morning Dr. Eliab Ward, President of the Board of Health, died at his residence. The deceased was about 47 years of age. He was born near Boston, graduated with the highest honors from Harvard College, and came to this city twenty years ago, establishing himself in the lower section of Philadelphia, and soon had the largest practice of any physician in the city. For ten years he had been a member of the Board of Health, and for the three past years its President. He was Inspector of Drugs in the Custom House under William B. Thomas, and Port Physician under Collector Pollock. He was delegate to both the Lincoln and Grant Presidential Conventions from the First Congressional district. His death was caused by pneumonia, having been ill ten or twelve days. He leaves a wife and one child. The funeral will take place from his late residence, at the northeast corner of Third and Christian streets, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To-morrow at 12 o'clock there will be a special meeting of the Board of Health to take appropriate action on the death of its esteemed presiding officer.

WIFE-BEATER.—Officer Hawley, of the Eighteenth district, yesterday arrested one Henry Wright, who beat his wife at their house on Commerce street, Port Richmond. Alderman McDonald committed the excellent husband.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Hearing in the Case of the Juror Thomas M. Cullen—The Petition Withdrawn.

Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood.

This morning at 10 o'clock the case of Thomas M. Cullen, who was committed to the County Prison in default of the payment of a fine imposed by Judge Ludlow for refusing to serve upon a jury with a colored man in the Court of Common Pleas, was heard upon a petition for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Sharswood, in the Court of Nisi Prius. The petition of Cullen was filed last week. Cullen was fined only, though the judge in such cases has power to either fine or imprison, or both. In cases where a fine only is imposed, and that fine is not paid, the person fined is committed to prison in default. But in such cases the imprisonment is then only for debt, which, in this Commonwealth, can only continue for three months. This is the position of the Cullen case, the defendant now being in prison, from which he seeks to be released upon a writ of habeas corpus.

The case was opened by David W. Sellers for the defendant. He said that he appeared in court to answer for Thomas M. Cullen, who was now committed to prison, as was supposed, upon a challenge as juror from the Court of Common Pleas, for a delivery from which imprisonment he sought to be released upon a writ of habeas corpus. But the record of the court below had to be sent up to this Court by Judge Ludlow, in which it is stated that the defendant is committed for contempt of court and not for challenge. No reasons are given for the commitment. In such a case this Court has no jurisdiction. As by this record the defendant is put into a position which he never assumed, the petition for a writ of habeas corpus is withdrawn.

Upon the withdrawal of the writ Mr. Cullen, preferring not to "rot in prison," paid down his $200 fine, which was thereupon placed in the city treasury, and the juror was liberated from custody.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

William Kelly pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny.

Joseph Smith and John Barr did the same.

Thomas Fisher and Joseph Wald were found guilty of attempting to pick a lady's pocket at the Chesnut Street Theatre, having been caught by the detective in the act.

The boys Thomas McCullough, James Kee, and Charles Murphy were put on trial for the outrage committed in the lower part of the city. The evidence was that these boys entered a house in Cantrell street, above Ninth, through a window in the second story, being let in by Francis Feebey under the pretence that they were being pursued by policemen; and when they got into the first floor they assaulted Mrs. Feebey and one of them attempted to outrage her, while the others beat and held her husband. One of them was arrested on the spot and the other two were caught shortly afterwards. The case is yet on trial.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Republican Reconciliation.

Scene in the Senate.

Sumner, Howe, and Schurz.

All Dissensions Healed.

Later from Europe.

The Fighting Near Paris.

Persecution of Russian Jews.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Religious Riot in Russia.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Standard* has a despatch from Vienna stating that a religious riot has occurred at Odessa. The Jews were despoiled and great devastation was committed. The authorities were powerless.

The Firing into Paris.

LONDON, April 14.—A despatch from Paris of yesterday states that twelve shells were fired into Paris, and caused great damage. Shells are continuing to fall, and it is reckoned that property to the value of two million francs was destroyed. The fighting is still going on, and a great attack is expected that must be final.

The Versaillists Not Defeated.

A despatch from Versailles states that the stories of the Government troops being defeated at Asnieres and Clamart are untrue. The troops only retreated to draw the insurgents out. An American gentleman who has just got out from Paris states that it is certainly true that

Nine Thousand Insurgents are Killed, Wounded and Missing.

The Government is endeavoring to obtain the use of the Prussian guns against Paris.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proprietary Stamps.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Gen. Pleasanton has adopted the designs of Butler & Carpenter, of Philadelphia, for proprietary stamps under schedules B and C, and will at once order their manufacture. The stamps are distinctive in that they contain a fugitive bust in peculiar ink, so that the cancellation cannot be removed by any process. No particular method of cancellation will be prescribed, but people may cancel with a pen or any contrivance that makes a durable mark.

Subscriptions to the Funding Loan

have reached fifty-nine millions.

Premises seized for

Alleged Violations of Law

will not be published hereafter till the courts decide. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has enjoined secrecy upon revenue officers in this particular, to avoid false impressions where parties are arrested without proper cause.

Senator Howe Apologizes—Everything Serene.

In the Senate this morning quite an interesting scene occurred. Mr. Howe withdrew the charges made in his San Domingo speech of Mr. Sumner's unfaithfulness to the Republican party. After that Senator's speech of yesterday Mr. Howe could not doubt his full sympathy with its principles. In accusing Mr. Sumner, however, he had not done so in wilfulness. Mr. Sumner's reply was effective and full of feeling. He only done as he should always do, interpose objection to unconstitutional action.

Mr. Schurz made a strong speech criticising the bill as amended by the Judiciary Committee, agreeing generally to the provisions, and sharply arraigning the Democracy for the Southern situation. He claimed the right of private judgment where he deemed the administration policy wrong. On enfranchisement in Missouri and the San Domingo policy he had differed, but was, nevertheless, a Republican, and did not design leaving the party. There was not much comfort for the Democrats in this scene.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 14.—The Senate met at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Purman made a personal explanation in reference to an article in the Greensburg *Herald*, in which he was charged with delaying the passage of a local railroad bill, a charge he declared to be untrue. The same article declared that the Democratic majority in the Senate was delaying legislation.

Mr. White said that while all acknowledged the industry and integrity of Mr. Purman, he (Mr. White) could endorse the editor's course in placing the responsibility of deferred legislation on the Democracy.

A joint resolution, paying the clerks of the Judiciary General Committee, having the coal investigation in charge, in aggregate, $1200. Passed.

The session of the Senate was almost entirely occupied in a running discussion between the Senators of the two political parties, the Republicans charging the Democrats with being the cause of the delay in legislation, and the latter retaliating by charging that the delay was caused by the refusal of the Republican House to agree to a fair Apportionment bill.

House.

HARRISBURG, April 14.—Among the petitions presented was the following:—

Mr. Smith, from 2111 citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the repeal of the Building Commission.

The following bills were reported:—

House bill appointing a board of military canvassers, with the right to hear appeals.

House bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to issue bonds.

At this point of the proceedings the Republicans, through Mr. Strang, proposed that after next Monday private bills on second and third reading should have precedence over the introduction of new bills. It required a two-thirds vote to carry this proposition. This was opposed by the Democrats and defeated by them, whereupon the Republicans, on motion of Mr. Elliot, immediately adjourned the House until 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday. The speakers on the Democratic side were Messrs. Chalfant, Quigley, and Ellis. Messrs. Strang and Elliott spoke on the Republican side. The whole affair was only a new feature of the political dead-lock.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

10 sh Reading R...	54⅜	11 sh Penna R....	65
200 do......	54⅜	400 do.....s30.	65
300 do.....b30.	54·69	100 do.....b15.	65¼
200 do.....b60.	54·69	200 sh Leh Nav.b10.	36
200 do.....b60.	54⅜	234 do........	36
400 do.....b30.	54⅜	500 do.....b30.	36⅛
100 do.....s30.	54⅜	33 sh Manuf Bk...	30¼
200 do.....b60.	54⅝	100 sh Sch N P.b60.	18¼
90 do........	54·56	100 sh N Cent.b60.	42
900 do.....b60	54·69	300 do.......	41¾
1000 do.....b60.	54⅜	100 sh Cata Prf.....	45¼
100 do.........	54·56	100 do.....b60.	45½
200 sh Hestonville..	20¾	20 sh Cen Trans...	46
200 do.......	21	100 sh Read R...s60.	54⅝

—The planters of Southwestern Georgia are putting in more corn this spring than at any previous season.

—Johnny Steele, the ex-coal oil prince, has become an able and urbane baggage-smasher in this State.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Troubles at Albany.

The New York Legislature.

Defrauding the Post Office.

Movements of Gen. Sherman.

Congressional Contested Election

The Educational Report

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Congressional Contested Election.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Committee of Elections to-day postponed the argument in the contested election case from the Third district of Ohio until Monday, owing to the absence of Rrepresentative Campbell. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Poland, Hale, and Kerr, was appointed to take testimony in the Mississippi case, the validity of the election in which State is contested.

A Democratic caucus will be held to-night, to which will be submitted for adoption an address to the people of the country.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Educational Report.

The House passed the Senate resolution to to print for distribution 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Education. The Democrats opposed it at every stage.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Troubles at Albany.

ALBANY, April 14.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly the Democrats went into caucus. The Republicans of both houses also have a caucus this afternoon. The special election bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 64 to 63. The bill was then put on its final passage, and received 63 to 64 votes, Mr. Jacobs changing his vote to the negative, in order to move a reconsideration, and that the motion lie on the table.

The Joint Railroad Committee has reported on the New Hamburg disaster, that the testimony is so conflicting that they cannot make up any report meeting the approval of a majority of the committee, and they therefore submit the testimony for such action as the Legislature may deem proper.

The bill for a special election in New York, to fill the place vacated by Assemblyman Irving, was defeated.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Defrauding the Post Office.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 14.—John W. Hall, of Sparta, Morrow county, Ohio, was brought here to-day at the instance of Special Agent Baldwin, of the Post Office Department, charged with using cancelled stamps for the prepayment of postage upon letters. The examination elicited the fact that Hall had been systematically defrauding the Post Office Department in this way some time. He waived an examination and was remanded to the United States Court.

Movements of General Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—General Sherman, accompanied by aids-de-camp Colonels McCoy and Tourtelotte, has gone to New Orleans, whence he will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and thence he will start on a grand tour of inspection of the military posts on the Plains as far North as the Union Pacific Railroad. General Marcy, Inspector-General of the Army, will join the party at New Orleans.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Howe stated that in replying to the recent speech of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner), on San Domingo, he had not only combatted the Senator's position, but had indulged in some reflections which were wrung out of him by a conviction he could not then resist, that that Senator had been speaking in the interest of the Democratic opposition. The very explicit declarations with which that Senator had closed his remarks yesterday on the pending bill had convinced him that the Senator's purpose was not what he (Mr. Howe) had supposed it to be, and he sought the opportunity to make this declaration.

No one would doubt that he made it with a great deal more satisfaction than he did the remarks which he had previously submitted. He thought he might be allowed to add in his own vindication that no one would suspect him of having wilfully made that mistake, especially when it was considered that it was an inference drawn by a large portion of the Republican press, and, he might say, by the entire Democratic press.

Mr. Sumner replied that the Senator (Mr. Howe) did me an injustice the other day, and he should have known it. I on that occasion tried to save the Republican party from responsibility for an act of wrong. It was on that account, among others, that I spoke. I am a member of the Republican party; faithful to it always, and I cannot see it made responsible for a violation of international law and the Constitution of the United States without interposing my humble effort to save it. In that spirit I spoke. The Senator arraigned me when I was trying to save the Constitution, to save my country, and save the party to which I belonged as much as the Senator from Wisconsin.

The debate on the pending order, the Ku-klux bill, was then proceeded with.

Mr. Schurz said he regretted the partisan turn the debate had taken. From the investigation and debate he had formed some conclusions in which partisan bias had no share. The Ku-klux disorders in the South did exist to a formidable extent, and they had a political tendency.

Their origin was not to be found in the Reconstruction acts, and Congress was not the original Ku-klux, as had been said. Such outrages occurred in greater numbers immediately after the close of the war, and an improvement took place after the passage of the Reconstruction acts. Such disorders were of usual occurrence after great social revulsions, such as the sudden abolition of slavery.

House.

Mr. Sawyer offered a resolution calling for a report as to the expediency of erecting a Custom House and Post Office building at Oshkosh, Wis. Adopted.

Mr. Holman renewed his proposition of yesterday to allow the use of the hall of the House on the 24th of May next to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Wood said he would object unless there was an understanding that there were to be no political or sectarian proceedings, and he was afraid there would be.

Mr. Holman replied that the association has no connection with politics.

Mr. McNeely objected.

Mr. Beatty, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the Senate concurrent resolution to print 20,000 additional copies of the report of the Commissioner on Education, with a substitute, reducing the number to 5000, for distribution by the Commissioner.

The resolution elicited considerable discussion and opposition, being sustained by Messrs. Beatty, Hoar, Burchard, Dunnell, Dawes, and Townsend, and opposed by Messrs. Wood, McNeely, Biggs, Farnsworth, and E. H. Roberts.

Mr. McNeeley moved to strike out the appendix to the report, which he said contained 500 pages of absurd essays.

Mr. Farnsworth said he did not believe in the propriety of the Government engaging in such business. He believed it to be as much its business to publish newspapers, to make shoes for the shoeless, and clothes for the naked, as it was to print such books for the freedmen. Besides four-fifths of the contents of the report had been published years ago. If they were to print anything for the use of the freedmen, they should print spellers.

Mr. McNeely's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 73, nays 106.

The substitute reported from the Committee on Printing was rejected—yeas 94, nays 94, the Speaker voting no.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Proceedings of Congress

FEMALE TRADES' UNIONS.

Wholesale Shoemakers' Strike.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Female Trades' Unions—Wholesale Shoemakers' Strike.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The boot and shoe manufacturers of this city, having ascertained that the female operatives employed by them had organized a secret order to prevent manufacturers from employing girls and women not members of their order, yesterday discharged all female operatives belonging to the order, at the same time offering to continue them at work on their withdrawal from the society.

This the females declined, and the action of the latter was immediately made known to journeymen members of the St. Crispin Association, who at once struck, and there was an immediate cessation of work in shoe factories throughout the city. About two thousand hands are thrown out of employment.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

The origin of the evil existed in the baffled pro-slavery spirit, producing a morbid public sentiment which overawed timid people and obstructed the functions of justice. Bad local government had increased the difficulty, the existence of which in several Southern States had to be admitted. It might have been prevented had the honest and intelligent men of the South protected the rights of the emancipated people, instead of driving them into the hands of unscrupulous men. The remedy now could not be found in penal statutes.

Mr. Schurz went on to oppose those provisions of the bill which enlarged national jurisdiction at the expense of local self government, in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and creating a constructive rebellion, in order to invest the President with the discretionary power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Such laws were liable to dangerous abuse by partisan Governments. He could not vote for the bill unless those provisions were stricken out, but would support a constitutional measure for the repression of outrages.

The Democratic party could not give peace to Southern society, because it was overawed by the lawless element and controlled by a reactionary tendency. The Republican party in many Southern States was, in its present condition, equally unable to secure peace and order, because, unless it got rid of dishonest leadership, it could not produce good government, but the Democratic party has a strong law and order-loving element in it, and the Republican party contained a numerous class of honest and independent men in favor of good government. These elements united would be strong enough to put down disorder, without the interference of the national authority. The union of these elements, now separated by party lines, could be facilitated by the removal of political disabilities, now opposed from a sentimental point of view.

What was their practical usefulness? They did not protect any man in his rights, lessen the mischief of the evil-disposed, or strengthen the party of law and order. After referring to instances in which political disabilities had practically endangered the security of negroes, and which Mr. Schurz strongly advocates al a means to a healthier Southern public sentiment.

The effect of persistent and violent denunciation by the Democratic party of the reconstruction acts and the constitutional amendment was to strengthen the Ku-klux spirit, and in provoking the use of arbitrary power, these Democratic agitators and the Ku-klux themselves were the most efficient allies of advocates of centralization. Defining his position as an liberal Republican, Mr. Schurz said he desired peace and goodwill, the removal of political disabilities, and the restoration of local self-government to the utmost extent compatible with the Constitution; the getting out of the way of all war issues, to make room for new questions; but the very first article of his creed was the firm maintenance of that settlement comprised in the constitutional amendments guaranteeing the rights of all men.

He appealed to Republicans, while faithfully enforcing constitutional laws, to set the moral agencies to work which would be of more permanent effect than penal statutes, and to abstain from legislation which, by creating arbitrary powers, might afford aid to some, but would be calculated to endanger the rights and liberties of all.

Mr. Casserly deprecated this proceeding as an unscrupulous attempt of the Republican party to maintain their domination in the South. The people there had accepted the situation, and the American people were disposed to treat them kindly, but the Republican leaders in Congress were not the true representatives of American sentiment. Six years had elapsed since the war closed, yet some Senators still cried havoc. What Senator of the majority had uttered one word of kindness or magnanimity for the people of the South? On the contrary they had only uttered contumely and execration. He would extinguish the feuds of race and restore peace in the South. The Irish hatred of England was owing less to bad laws than to the cruel and bitter denunciation of the Irish people by British statesmen. The Southern people felt the stings of those invectives, and Senators now came here confessing that their harsh policy had failed.

No Government, in dealing with a suppressed rebellion, had erred by too much clemency. Adventurers, to gratify personal ambition, had succeeded in acquiring political power in the South by the manipulation of the blacks, and this had given rise to counter organizations, the purpose of which was, as stated by one witness, for self-protection in behalf of the wives and families of whites. He then referred to the unreliable character of the witnesses before the outrage committee, mainly relied upon by the majority.

House.

The Senate concurrent resolution was then adopted. Yeas 97, nays 62.

Mr. Leonard Myers introduced a bill donating twelve condemned cannon to the Military Legion of the city of Philadelphia, to be used in the erection of a monument in their cemetery. Passed.

Mr. McKee called the attention of the House to a speech published in to-day's *Globe*, purporting to have been made in the House by Mr. Garrett, of Tenn., on the 5th of April, but not actually spoken, containing an article from the Vicksburg *Herald* highly offensive to Senator Ames, characterizing him as a "shoulder-strap puppy and poltroon, a most consummate liar and fool." He desired to bring the matter before the House, so that the House might visit on the author of that speech such condemnation as such a gross breach of privilege deserved.

Mr. Garfield offered a resolution reciting the offensive article and declaring that Mr. Garrett had thereby committed a gross breach of the privileges of the House and should therefore be reprimanded by the Speaker, and directing the exclusion of the speech from the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. Cox stated, at the request of Mr. Garrett, that before the matter had been mooted in the House that gentleman had, after learning the relation which his speech bore to the rules of the House, endeavored to strike out the obnoxious paragraph from the *Congressional Globe*. He was a new member, not acquainted with the rules, and he (Mr. Cox) thought that if anybody were to be selected for censure in such a matter, it should be an older member, for he could pick out a dozen older members who had frequently transgressed in the same direction.

Mr. Garrett, the member implicated, said he had not intended to commit any infraction of the rules. He had not had his speech written, and if he had had the opportunity of delivering it he would have had the objectionable article read from the clerk's desk, and if objection had been made to it he would, of course, have excluded it from his speech. He was willing now to have it excluded from the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. Dawes expressed the opinion that the apology hardly went far enough.

Mr. Eldridge thought that the gentleman from Tennessee had made a clear thing of it.

Mr. Garrett said he was willing to apologize to the House for publishing what was in violation of the rules, but further than that he could not go in the way of apology.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked leave to offer a resolution that whenever leave to print a speech is given, the member shall be pledged in honor that nothing personal or unparliamentary shall be contained in it or any adimadversion on any member of the Executive branch of the Government or of the House or Senate.

Mr. Farnsworth objected.

Mr. Butler remarked that he thought no member would have objected.

Mr. Farnsworth—Personal matters are not always unparliamentary. It is often necessary to be personal in order to speak the truth.

Mr. Butler—Then let it be said, and not printed behind a man's back, like the act of a coward, in the last moments of the session.

The conclusion of the sentence was cut off by the Speaker's gavel.